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McGill Daily Special Issue

Thursday 8 December 1983

Vol. 73 No. 45



1984

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TODAYS

THURSDAY

How to read the bible as if it really mattered — discussion group sponsored by Chaplaincy Services, Newman Centre, 3484 Peel. 16h00. For more information call 392-5890.

Recital Hall — brass soloists at 16h00, Louise Beauchesne, jazz piano with bass and drums at 18h00, and guitar students at 20h00. 55 Sherbrooke West.

FRIDAY

Symposium — "The Historian and Social Responsibility". Bob Fuhr will lead the discussion and refreshments will be served. Sponsored by the Association of Graduate History students. Leacock, room 638. 16h00.

Pollack Hall — McGill Symphony Orchestra plays Mozart, Beethoven, Dvorak

tonight only Passes available from 18h30. Doors close 19h45.

United Theological College — come worship at 10h30. Brunch follows. 3521 University St., all welcome. For more info, call Chris Ferguson at 392-5890.

Indian students — are welcomed to see a Bengali movie at 20h00 in the FDA auditorium.

MONDAY

Graduate Program in Communications — invites you to a conference by Trent University professor of Cultural Studies Ian McLaughlin on "Cultural Practice: the Subversion of the University". MacDonald-Harrington Building, Ruttan Room, 2nd floor. 12 December, 14h00.

DECEMBER 15

Dawson Drama Department — presents *Arsenic and Old Lace* at the Centaur Theatre, 453 St. Francois Xavier, from 15 December to 17 December. Admission \$3 for students with I.D. and \$5 for the general public. For more information, call 288-3161.

DECEMBER 19

December in Pollack Hall — Free Faculty of Music concerts presented almost every weeknight at 20h00 through 19 December. For info, call 392-8224/4755 on weekdays from 9-17h00.

DECEMBER 20

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NEWS

Psych-op: U.S. in Grenada

by Karen Bastow

Trinidadian CUSO worker Dion Brandt spoke at McGill last Thursday about the American invasion of Grenada, October 25th, and the political future of the island.

Brandt, who worked with the Grenadian government in the Agency of Transportation, is one of the many foreign workers who have had their permits revoked and were told to leave Grenada by the invading country, the United States of America.

According to Brandt, who was in Grenada during the invasion and recently returned from a CUSO fact-finding mission, American military officials have been busy dismantling the government organisations and social work programmes set up by the New Jewel Movement after the Grenadian revolution of 1979.

"The military comes into an office and goes through the files taking what they want; according to their law, any organisation possessing seditious literature can be dissolved. The Caribbean Contact (a weekly news magazine) is considered seditious literature."

However, the U.S. military is setting up their own alternative

replacement organisations. A Monday Gazette story reported that Major John Prescod said "the aim is to reopen all police stations which were closed down under the previous regime."

Brandt went on to read from the "Nine Point Plan For Redevelopment in Grenada" put out by the U.S. State Department. The document recommends "a continued U.S. military presence to maintain long-term and short-term stability" and added "the U.S. will continue building the Port Salines Airport after conducting a feasibility study, deciding it would make an ideal military base."

Point five of the document is ominously entitled "PSYCH-OP", meaning psychological operations. Communication and written media is expected to continue at least for the "short-term".

"The Military has controlled Radio Grenada since the invasion. Broadcasts are prefaced with 'We have come to tell you the truth' and follow with an inaccurate and derogatory commentary on the Bishop government of the last five years."

"They are destroying the respect that the Grenadian people

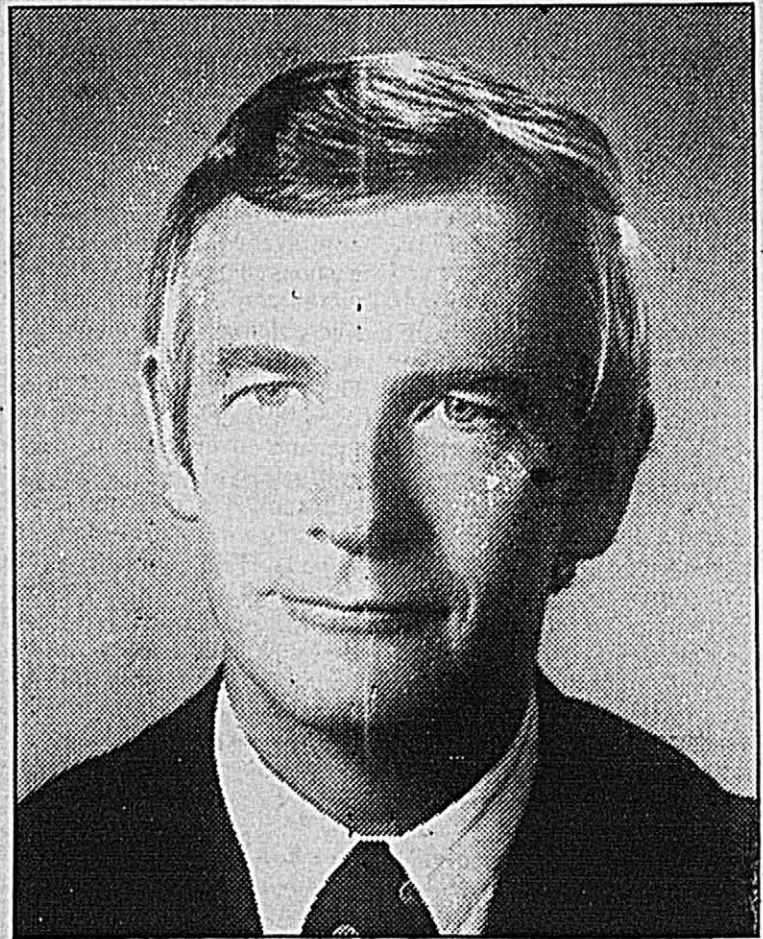
had for their institutions of Government." Brandt said, "the messages are repeated day and night, over and over."

While the U.S. has promised free elections will be held soon, in the meantime the military has been detaining and routing out members or people sympathetic to the Grenadian New Jewel Movement.

According to the *Globe and Mail*, American Marines are still looking for Cubans on the island. Many people are stopped on the street and politely asked, "Excuse me, are you Cuban?"

Brandt described sweeps of neighborhoods and said that over 1,000 people had been detained and were being held in camps on the airport runway without roofing.

"By doing this the U.S. can manipulate opposition to the candidates as well as those people able to vote" added Brandt.



Principal Johnston: Excellence is Strength...hup, 2, 3, 4....

Employees to settle soon

by Moira Ambrose

McGill's unionised employees expect to settle their grievances with the administration in the next three weeks, according to the union negotiator.

"We are meeting with the employer (the University) on Friday and hope to come to an agreement before Christmas," said Raymond LeClerc, negotiator for McGill's local 298, the Service Employee's Union.

"I just received a call from the administration saying they had gotten a mandate to negotiate locally all the clauses of the collective agreement," said LeClerc in an interview on Tuesday.

LeClerc explained union members were dissatisfied with the progress of negotiations at the sectorial table and were pleased they had been moved to the local level.

The sectorial table is the provincial bargaining unit used to settle management/labour disputes for all Québec's unionised university employees. Meetings of the table are called either among union representatives from the various universities or among management officials. When the table meets to discuss issues between the two, a conciliator convenes the sessions.

The last meeting of the sectorial table occurred November 21 and "lasted six days and nights", said LeClerc.

Representatives from the Université de Montréal and Université Laval disputed the contract offered at that session

due to issues affecting their tradespeople, such as plumbers and engineers, which do not apply to McGill. McGill's unionised employees in Local 298 encompass only porters, maintenance and residence food staff, as well as printing workers.

As a result of diverging interests, McGill's union representatives pulled out of the sectorial table and asked the administration to meet on a local level.

"We think things can be settled between us," said LeClerc.

Since local issues have already been agreed upon, the administration representative, Hugh Mitchell, and LeClerc will discuss sectorial issues on a local level.

Conflicting with the administration on the issues of job security and working conditions, the union went on several days of rotating strikes in late October when negotiations had stalled.

Computers at CMU

by Francis Willers

The Carnegie Mellon University administration now requires its students to buy a personal computer before admittance to the prestigious school.

According to Professor Locher of McGill's Sociology department, students in the American university now learn through Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) instead of the traditional lecture format.

Students submit their essays and critiques by computer. The computer then grades the papers, makes comments and places them in the student's computer file. The mark is then forwarded to a master grade file. This allows the students to meet their professors in smaller groups on a more informal basis.

Students can learn any material they need to know at the time most convenient for them, as the system eliminates constraining schedules and the problems of conflicting classes. In this way, it also allows

students who are financially hard-pressed to work during the day and attend "classes" when their schedule permits.

Studies have shown that retention and comprehension levels with this type of instruction are much higher than with the traditional teaching set-up.

One advantage of the CAI system is that universities could offer courses when only one student is interested, or if the number registered is lower than the Faculty minimum. It would also allow universities to instruct students in areas of specialisation in which that particular university lacks expertise.

However, as Dean Maxwell points out, there are limitations to the system.

"One of my major reservations is that courses involving poetry or those which lend themselves to oral expression are best taught by the more traditional lecture and seminar methods. Furthermore, the costs of installing such a system is prohibitive," he said.

New paper at Concordia

Link staff is divided

by Melinda Wittstock

A new student newspaper, the *Concordian*, will hit the Concordia University campus this January. Proposed by *Link* expatriates, the weekly publication will focus only on Concordia issues.

Approved in principle by the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) Board of Directors last Tuesday by a vote of 14 to 2 with 2 abstentions, the *Concordian* will be an "independent, alternative to the *Link*," said ex-*Link* staffer Gordon Ritchie.

To be funded mostly by advertising, it will be competing directly with the *Link* for local advertising revenue.

Although *Concordian* representative Milva D'Aronco claims "there is enough of a market for the two newspapers, considering that seven publications on the University of Toronto campus can survive on advertising without killing each other", the possible loss of ad revenue for the *Link* that would result if CUSA puts half of their advertising into the *Concordian* could hurt the *Link*.

The idea for a new newspaper originated about

one month ago, after a series of resignations from the *Link* because of disagreements over the paper's policy and coverage.

The *Concordian* was "conceived", said Ritchie, "only because students have complaints about the *Link*."

According to *Link* editor-in-chief Karen Herland, "they were unhappy with the present structure and didn't want to work within it — yes, it was an insane mess at the beginning of the year — we were unorganised and they had some valid complaints. Some things got better and other things didn't."

"They thought we were doing too much coverage on disarmament and feminism," she said. "They also thought we should be more university oriented."

D'Aronco, who resigned from her position as *Link* production and design coordinator explained, "the policy making of the *Link* was going one way and we were going the other."

"It's not just one individual, but a group going a different way," she said.

continued to page 4

DeVoe Holbein mired in the Law

by Karen Bastow
and Peter Kuitenbrouwer

Professors Irving DeVoe and Bruce Holbein are ensnared in legal and ethical disputes with a former graduate student, an ex-employee, and the McGill Daily.

One of DeVoe's former graduate students recently retained a lawyer to protect their academic rights at McGill University. The student threatened DeVoe with a lawsuit this fall when DeVoe began harassing them and claiming that the student had talked to the press. The student has requested to Dean of Medicine Richard Cruess, that neither DeVoe nor Holbein be allowed to sit on any committee reviewing the student's academic performance.

Cruess, when asked about the incident, said "DeVoe, Holbein, the graduate student and I had a meeting in my office and I

understand that the graduate student had consulted a lawyer. I would not like to comment any further than that."

Not only have the academic ethics of the university been contravened, there is also suggestions illegal stock dealings were carried out in the Microbiology department. Professor DeVoe sold stock in DeVoe-Holbein International over his office desk in the Lyman Duff building to a graduate student. It is illegal to sell stock in a company trading publicly in Amsterdam in Canada. The company is not registered with the Quebec Securities Commission and Bruce Holbein admitted under oath in Superior Court Thursday that the stock could not be legally sold in Canada.

McGill university owns

100,000 shares in the Company. While McGill's name appeared on the company prospectus in Feb. 1983, the university was unaware it owned shares in the company until Sept. this year. The shares were "a gift" to McGill.

Yam a former employee of both McGill University and DeVoe-Holbein (Canada) Inc., the company set up by the two professors, is applying for patent rights to an invention DeVoe and Holbein claim is exclusively theirs. Yam's lawyer, William Miller, claiming the injunction DeVoe-Holbein placed against Yam on November 17th restricts his client's ability to obtain patents, examined Holbein under oath Thursday — hoping to get information which would overturn the injunction. The injunction re-

quired Yam turn over all his notes, making him unable to prove the invention was his.

Miller said, "Dr. Holbein's testimony under oath in Superior Court contradicts the information that Holbein presented as truth in the injunction."

"We have an admission from Dr. Holbein that Yam is co-inventor with respect to some of the inventions. Dr. Holbein also admitted under oath that Yam's name was not on any of the patent applications. Therefore, legally Dr. Holbein's patents may be inadmissible."

The injunction was changed Monday. Yam is no longer required to surrender his notes to DeVoe and Holbein. The injunction served on the Daily is also changed and now only restricts the Daily from printing

technical information.

CORRECTION

Stories on the dispute at McGill's Microbiology department published in the Daily on 23 November contained the following errors: In the story "Jet-set profs", it was incorrectly reported that Katherine Simenson was once Microbiology chair Irving DeVoe's graduate student, but switched to professor Fred Archibald last winter. In fact, it was Jennifer Port, and not Simenson, who made the switch. In the comment, "Why the Injunction", the Daily incorrectly reported research chemist Chung-Fai Yam is Japanese. He is in fact Chinese. The Daily regrets the error.

...Link staffer: "not willing to improve the system"

continued from page 3

Ritchie added, "both interpretations were valid, but it seemed divisive to combine them on one paper — it wasn't realistic to try and reach a compromise."

News editor Jennifer Feinberg said the "people resigned because they weren't willing to improve the situation within the system. They offered no solutions, they just bickered at staff meetings," she added.

The new publication will con-

centrate solely on issues that involve and effect Concordia students and, according to Ritchie, it will be based on offering "better services" to the students.

"If martial law was declared on the streets of Montréal, we'd look at it with the perspective of only how it would affect Concordia students — that's the focus," he said.

According to Herland, "from what I understand, this paper will only concern itself with university bashes, frat parties, sports and entertainment on campus."

"The best way to describe it is as another McGill Tribune," she said. "It's not what I'd call competition."

Ritchie, who took over the position of production and design co-ordinator after D'Aronco had resigned, said "it's not like we're in competition with the Link — we're just different."

The Concordian will not be a member of Canadian University Press (CUP) said Ritchie, "because our perspective is right here at Concordia. The Link is a member, so why should we duplicate them," added Ritchie who was elected as CUP president for the 1983/84 year and then resigned because of an "illness." Ritchie was also

Bureau Chief of the Québec region of CUP (CUPBEQ) last year.

According to CUP editor of the Link and CUPBEQ president David Hunt, during the presentation D'Aronco and Ritchie gave to CUSA last Tuesday, they said "we will not be members of CUP so we won't have to run all the stories from the news exchange."

"They know better than that — you don't have to use all the stories from the exchange all the time," said Hunt.

Ritchie who has championed the CUP Statement of Principles in the past, said during the presentation that "we will not be agents of social change."

When asked what the statement of principles for the Concordian was going to be, he replied, "well, um, homophobia, racism and sexism will not be tolerated, but we won't be the movers and shakers of society."

"If the reader decides that (s)he can't change the world on the basis of our information," he said, "that's fine with us." D'Aronco added, "And, anyway, we're busy enough potting out a newspaper."

According to Herland, "we then heard that certain Link staffers were being approached to work on a new paper — peo-

ple whose by-lines hadn't appeared for a while. We saw something was up."

"We resented the secrecy involved," she said describing the reaction of the staff.

Feinberg added, "the initial reaction was anger — 'how dare they'. It seemed like a vengeance campaign. If there was any reason behind it, it was personal."

Max Wallace, city editor said "I welcome a new publication on campus if it can keep us on our toes, but I question the motives."

Herland added, "I think everyone feels that way. We don't want it to be a paper war."

D'Aronco shares similar sentiments. "The one thing I wouldn't want to happen is these two newspapers fighting. If it happens, neither (paper) will serve the student population."

"We're not there to kill the Link, we're not there to undermine it," she added. "We're just there to put out a different newspaper. The reaction was surprising — it was almost like we were jeopardising it."

Ritchie was "disappointed in the reaction of the Link staffers."

"If it was doing a fantastic job," he said, "they'd have nothing to fear. They're trying to seek protection in a monopoly."

In response to the secrecy charges, Ritchie responded "when we originally conceived the idea, we kept it to ourselves... Our viewpoints were known during staff meetings. But we didn't bother to tell the Link because at the time we didn't know if it would come together or not."

"They thought it was perpetrated against them without their knowledge," he added.

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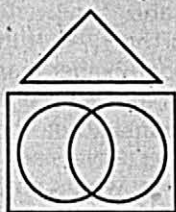
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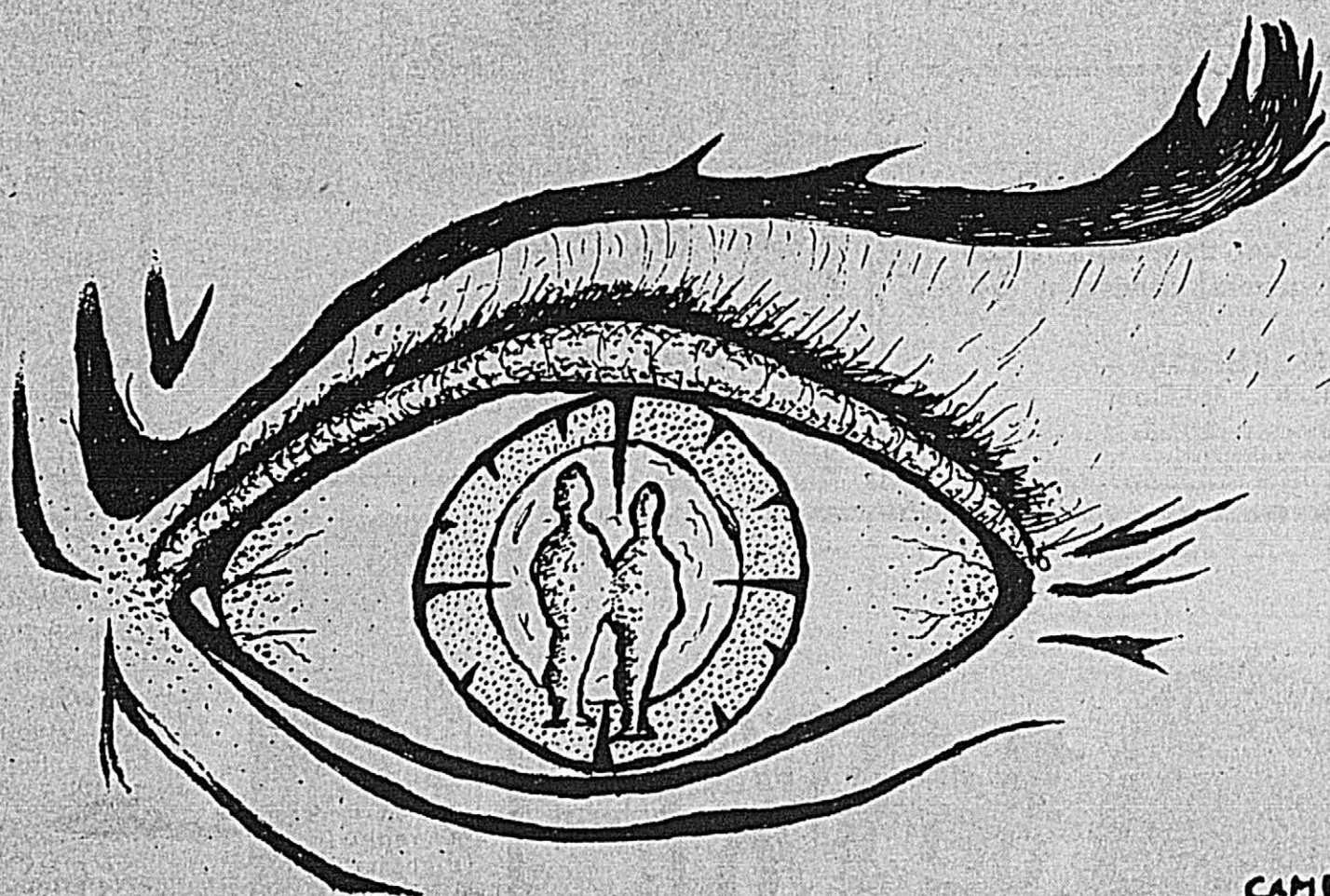
Si vous êtes intéressé(e), présentez-vous avec votre curriculum vitae pour une session d'information sur ces deux projets du CECI, à nos bureaux, mardi le 13 décembre à 19h30 - 4824 Côte des Neiges - Montréal.

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THE MCGILL DAILY

"To the future, or to the past, to a time when thought is free, when men are different from one another and do not live alone — to a time when truth exists and what is done cannot be undone: from the age of uniformity, from the age of solitude, from the age of Big Brother, from the age of doublethink — greetings!

George Orwell, "Nineteen Eighty-Four"



Nothing is going to change at 12:01 am, January 1st, 1984.

The developments which Orwell prophesied — the events which have given the term 1984 its connotations of futuristic isolation, totalitarianism and repression have, for many people, already come to pass.

This is not to say that Orwell was wrong. For him, 1984 was a concept, not a specific time. When he wrote, he saw his ideas as applicable to post-World War Two Britain. We see them as relevant to the pre-World War Three world.

The issues we chose to raise in this edition of the *Daily* reflect our growing fear that we are already living in Orwell's once-fictional world.

"Nineteen eighty-four isn't next year — it's already here. It happened ten years ago." — Ann Hansen, Vancouver Five defendant.

The three fundamental concepts of Nineteen Eighty-Four are expressed in three deceptively simplistic slogans.

WAR IS PEACE

Since 1945, more than 130 wars have been fought, with a death toll of over 35 million. Clearly, for many people, war has become a way of life — and death.

FREEDOM IS SLAVERY

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Denise Araiche

Amy Kaler

Leela MadhavaRau

The ideas contained in this issue do not necessarily reflect the *Daily's* REAL policy. They are, instead, the views of a pre-*Daily* politically-correct individual, a quasi-correct vegetarian warily seeking enlightenment and a too politically correct left-wing vegetarian trying to reach Nirvana.

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-1. Food. Do not eat any of the vegetarian plates! Too much zucchini. Too many indescribable particles. The vegetarian loaf tastes like it is made of vegetarians. The salad is old. You may suddenly learn to communicate with your cheese and onion patty. You could develop a relationship with a multi-legged creature in your tuna, far superior to anyone you might pick up in Cerritos...

-2. Beds. Beds fall apart. You will have one hell of a time fitting two people (or more) in the bed. Actually, the only way one person can fit in bed and end up there in the morning is if you don't move at all.

-3. Phones. Never answer the phone. It's not for you anyway. What makes you think you have a social life? And if it rings at four in the morning, let everybody wake up first before you answer it. Why should you be the only one to wake up at that time? But, expect everyone else to adopt the same attitude. If you think you're so special, rent your own goddamn phone.

-4. Gossip. Gossip is to be shared. If you know something really good about someone, don't tell them, but tell everyone else on your floor. People love to learn about your love life and your all-inclusive personal life, and that of your neighbours and your

neighbours' friends, and your neighbours' friends' neighbours, and...you get the picture.

-5. Noise. Noise is to be shared too. You can't have fun quietly. Those who study want you to make a disturbance, but they're just too shy to say so. When they leave their studying to yell at you, it gives them a welcome break from studying. Floor fellows/dons welcome noise because it gives them the opportunity to exploit their authority. You can't really appreciate just how great noise can be unless someone on your floor plays electric guitar. Regularly and loudly.

-6. Clocks. Because all the clocks disagree on the time of day, it is left up to the residents to decide their own temporal reality. And of course when this is done, classes are missed and all semblance of order is distorted. All residences exist in a time warp. If the clock is right, you are hallucinating. Maybe you could use a few beers.

Well, hearing about residence is one thing, but experiencing it is a totally different thing (worse than this article would care to admit, of course). Will we get improvements? Probably not. Do we care? Not really. Will we keep on complaining? Undoubtedly. continued on page 26



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CLOSING DATE: FEBRUARY 10, 1984

In the grips of the debt

by Jenny Beeman

With great democratic tradition every September, councillors on the McGill Students' Council are handed a stack of papers from the Joint Management Committee (JMC). This body, which makes financial decisions of the Students' Society, proposes recommendations debated over the summer by the executive committee who determines financial priorities.

Councillors flip through them and pass them en masse at the first or second Council Meeting.

This year's financial issue is the debt to the university administration.

Numbers bandied about at council meetings and meaningless responses perturb our diligent representatives. The debt was not questioned in past years because councillors were diligently creating it.

When questioned in September about the extent of the debt, the such informed responses were given as, "It's somewhere between \$750,000 and \$1 million, but the dif-

financial statement printed in the *Tribune* in October, the estimated revenue for Gert's pub had been \$112,700, but only cleared \$41,532. This caused a variance of \$71,168 and automatic deficit financing.

The Society had also borrowed on future student fees by assuming they would get a fee increase in the referendum held last April. This practice was not uncommon, but Hicks said, "We can no longer borrow on anticipated revenues for the next few years."

Further, in response to how the Society could afford to hire another administrative position when there are three already, Hicks said, "Last year, we didn't hire an executive director, but we spent his salary about three times."

The Students' Society has a large administrative staff that includes a full-time comptroller, program director, building manager and executive director. The last executive director resigned in 1980 and there was debate as to whether the position should be continued in light of the debt.

cial problems because in theory the capital debt can be quickly liquidated if necessary, through sales or trade-in. Also, when the debt is negotiated, it is the operating debt that is the issue; the capital debt repayment is built into the vending operation financial arrangements.

The university's watchful eye

The university's administration is being careful this year to keep a closer watch over the financial management of the Students' Society. Executive Financial Officer Bruce Bennet is in charge of seeing that the Students' Society sticks to its budget.

According to Bennet, "We are going to keep more effective control over the budget — when we say control, we mean something different than when you say control. If something comes over, say an overtime salary against an account number that has not been budgeted for, then we will not process it... That was not done in the past."

Bennet would not give an estimate of the amount of the debt as the official 1982/83 audit is not yet in.

The Students' Society had had a reserve fund of about \$108,000 though no one was certain what it was to be used for. The University dissolved that, as well as taking the Bookstore profits, estimated at \$57,000, to pay against the debt.

Cut, cut, cut, cut, expand

In order to bring the debt under control, Hicks has taken control of financial matters. This has meant stricter terms for club budgets, cutbacks in the hours of the Union Building and reduced hours for staff of the Union Building. There are 250 employees in the food and beverage services of the Students' Society.

In spite of these cutbacks, the Students' Society has expanded its vending operations into the Engineering and Music faculties. Hicks explained the reasons for doing this as twofold.

"First, there is the service aspect. We are here to provide services for students and our food operations provide quality food at cheaper prices. Second, is that we make a real dollar profit, not a book profit."

Hicks explained the profits are taken from a standard overhead charge that goes directly toward paying the operations of the Students' Society.

"If all goes well, we should reduce our debt significantly this year," pronounced Hicks.

For those clubs whose budgets were cut; or employees of the food and beverage operations who received an insignificant pay increase, just remember that quality food from the Students' Society.

The Student Society also lost money through the padding of club budgets.

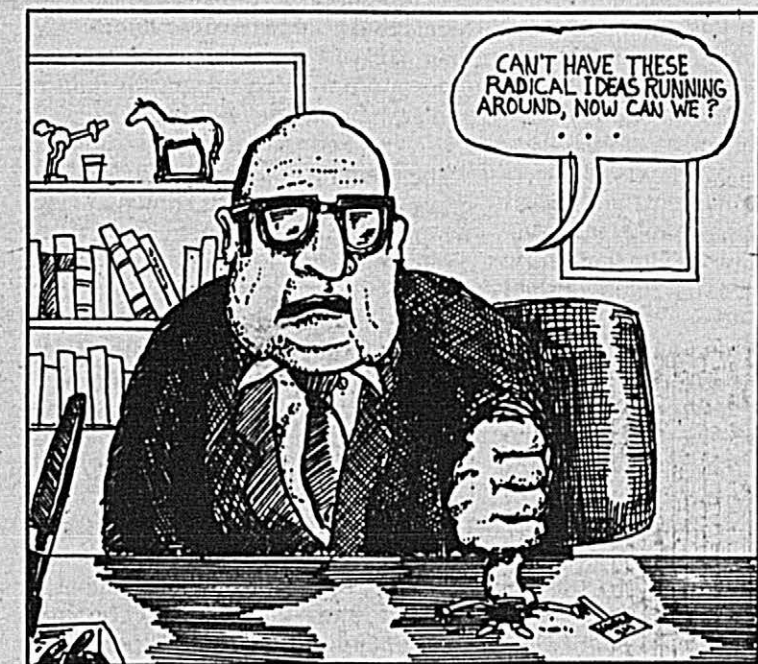
"Clubs had padded budgets in the past. I was in several clubs and know first hand they did," Hicks said.

By borrowing against the future fees, inflated budgets and a large managerial staff, by the end of 1983, the Students' Society had added \$61,346 to the debt.

Understanding the terms

To understand the debt, one must first wade through the accounting jargon. The McGill Students' Society is the largest student organisation in North America in terms of cash flow, according to Hicks. It handles about \$3 million dollars a year.

The difference between the operating debt and the capital debt is an important distinction. The capital debt is primarily the money invested in the vending machines, which are sellable. The operating debt is the crux of the Student Society's finan-



ference is really insignificant," according to Vice President Finance Paul Reilly.

The precise amount is impossible to determine, said President Bruce Hicks, because "it changes day to day." There is a \$300,000 to \$400,000 operating debt and approximately \$500,000 invested in capital.

History of the debt

The Students' Society has a history of financial mismanagement. In 1975, it went into trusteeship, when the university dissolved the Society and replaced it with three Senate sub-committees. The JMC was also created at that time as it was thought a more responsible decision making authority was needed.

Hicks admits to financial mismanagement in recent years. "I was surprised it had been a conscious tactic to inflate the projected revenues of Gert's Pub."

According to the 1982/83

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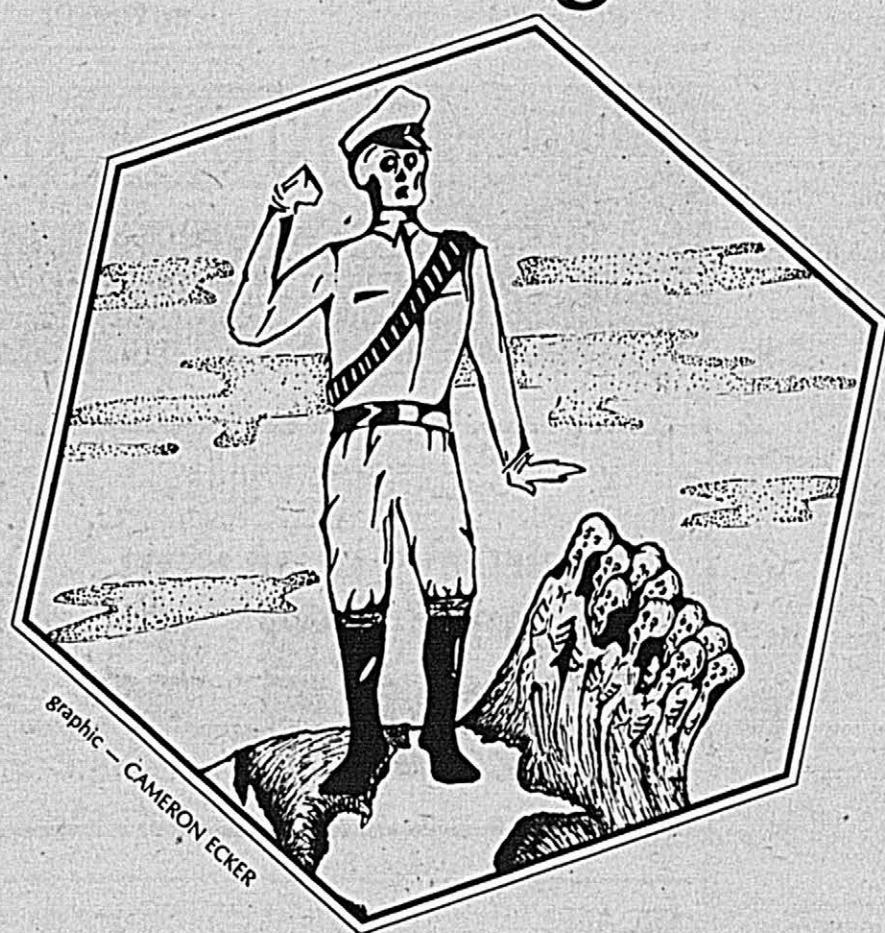
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War: Living death forever



by Mark Smith

The splitting up of the world into three great super-states was an event which could be and indeed was foreseen before the middle of the twentieth century... In one combination or another, these three super-states are permanently at war, and have been so for the past 25 years... To understand the nature of the present war... one must realize in the first place that it is impossible for it to be decisive... Secondly, there is no longer, in a material sense anything to fight about."—George Orwell, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*

Vietnam. The Congo. Korea. El Salvador. Egypt. Afghanistan. Iran/Iraq. Jordan. India. China. Cambodia. Algeria. Lebanon. Grenada. The Falklands. Cuba. Cyprus. Ethiopia. Uganda. Angola. Israel.

These countries have been battlegrounds for some of the more than 130 wars that have raged on and off, since World War II. In total, they have claimed the lives of more than thirty five million people.

For almost the entire century, Indochina has been experiencing continuous war as nations fight for dominance in the area. The Middle East has been a military powder keg ever since Israel was created. Central and South America regularly experience the bloodshed of revolutions and counter-revolutions. Precarious and mutable African governments clash constantly in border disputes and political confrontations.

The present is the past

Nineteen Eighty-Three has been a year no different in this respect than any of the preceding thirty five odd years. In Lebanon it was an especially costly year as Christians, Muslims, US-backed Israelis, Soviet-backed Syrians and the Americans themselves struggled to hold Beirut. In Tripoli in recent weeks, the Syrians have been engaged in a war of destruction with the remnants of the PLO. This carnage is nothing new, as the conflict in Lebanon has now been fought on and off for ten years.

Slightly north-east, the war of self-

annihilation between Iran and Iraq continued into its third year. Western estimates have put the death toll for this seemingly futile war at over 100,000 and some are as high as 500,000.

In Soviet-backed Ethiopia, the attempt to eradicate the Eritrean rebels continued, as did a half-hearted border war with Somalia. In Central Africa, Libyan leader Gaddafi's Soviet supplied troops invaded Chad, a former French colony.

France responded to the threat by airlifting 3000 troops into the besieged country.

In Central America, the Soviet-backed Nicaraguan regime continued its defence against American-trained 'contras' based in Honduras. Salvadoran leftist rebels continued to make bloody gains in their war, but American-supplied and trained government troops have held out against any decisive blow.

The USSR remained bogged down in Afghanistan after four years of guerilla resistance while the USA displayed more efficiency by quickly dispatching Soviet hopes in the tiny Caribbean state of Grenada.

Keeping the Cold War hot

Orwell's concept of perpetual war will find itself very much at home in the real 1984. The third superpower, China, has been fairly inactive but it can be said that every war in 1983 was influenced directly or indirectly by the conflict between the USA and the USSR.

If a conflict was not the result of direct superpower intervention, then it was the result of "invasion by proxy". Even in the confused holy war between Iran and Iraq, American and Russian weapons sales work against each other. According to an article in the July 25th "Time", "... hundreds of millions of dollars worth of US made military equipment continues to flow to Iran, despite a State Department ban on all arms sales to that country."

As Orwell pointed out, none of these military actions are very significant in regards to the political future of either

superpower; the only significance lies in the death and destruction dispersed through the hapless nations which are host to the conflicts. In each situation the superpowers seem to gain little from victory and lose little in defeat. It would seem that the superpowers' quest for world domination is unattainable and can cause only bloodshed and sorrow throughout the world. There also does not appear to be any significant economic gain to be had by waging war in this way. So, what's the point?

In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, Orwell surmised that war was essential to the stability of the super-states, that without war, the governments of these nations would gradually lose control of their people.

The essential act of war is destruction, not necessarily of human lives, but of the product of human labour. War is a way of shattering to pieces, or pouring into the stratosphere, or sinking in the depths of the sea, materials which might otherwise be used to make the masses too comfortable, and hence, in the long run, too intelligent.

Even when weapons of war are not actually destroyed, their manufacture is still a convenient way of expending labour power without producing anything that can be consumed.

It is obvious that this argument may be reasonably applied to both the USA and the USSR, however, if one considers Orwell's analysis in a global context, it makes even more sense. Consider the hundreds of billions of dollars spent yearly on armaments and, alternatively, the immeasurable improvement in the quality of life that those billions could bring to the impoverished peoples of the world.

Whether it is planned or not, this continuous expenditure on the weapons of war amounts to a super-power suppression of the third world. Both the Americans and the Russians must realize that if the third world were ever to achieve economic parity, then they would be swamped by the strength of its numbers and power would quickly fall from their hands. They will never passively allow that to happen. Thus perpetual war is the vehicle that maintains the global hierarchy.

There's no peace like war

Perpetual, half-hearted war is a way to ensure security. Orwell saw that this form of war was as good a way to en-

Orwell surmised that war is essential to the stability of the super-states...

sure security as would be worldwide peace.

The effect would be much the same if the three super-states, instead of fighting one another, should agree to live in perpetual peace, each inviolate within its own boundaries. A peace that was truly permanent would be the same as a permanent war. This... is the inner meaning of the Party slogan: WAR IS PEACE.

If this all seems a bit far-fetched, consider how deeply embedded the military-industrial complex is in the economic structure and even the society of both the USA and the USSR. In a recent *Gazette* article, Gwynne Dyer remarked on "... the degree to which

military considerations have come to dominate their (the superpowers') decision-making..."

The US Department of Defense is the largest single consumer of American business, and is the recipient of more than half of all total budget outlays (Weidenbaum, "The Military Market"). In Reagan's term, defense has been made the target of 43 per cent of federal spending. According to Weidenbaum, hundreds of thousands of people are directly employed by companies involved in defense work. Millions more are employed indirectly by the arms industry. Additionally, 70 per cent of all US federally funded research and development is used exclusively for military related research (New York Times).

In Québec, arms manufacturers contribute significantly to local employment and to the economic picture as a whole. Such companies as Pratt and Whitney (jet engines), Spar Aerospace (radar and telecommunications equipment), Vickers (tanks), Bombardier (tanks), Canadair (aircraft) and Valcartier Inc. (ammunition and small arms) all operate in the Montreal area.

The relative importance of war efforts compared to domestic problems was shown by James L. Clayton in "The 200 Year Mortgage". The estimated final cost of the Vietnam war to American taxpayers was 330 billion dollars. Said Clayton, "Compared with other federal expenditure during the period, the war cost ten times more than Medicare and Medical assistance, sixteen times more than support for education, and 33 times more than was spent for housing and community development".

Economilitary inc.

The merging of corporate and military interests in the USA was shown in 1960 when "The Herbert Committee discovered that... more than 1400 retired officers from the rank of major up were employed by the top hundred weapons companies." (Michael Parenti, "The Anti-Communist Impulse").

Even if one denies that there is a purpose behind the perpetual war waged by our world, it is impossible to hide from the fact that the economies of the USA and the USSR are directly dependent on the proceeds of war. War has become such an important aspect of modern times that whole economies are founded upon it. Both superpowers want war for their security and well-being.

On a planet oozing with well-intentioned people we engage in a glorified cycle of perpetual destruction. World leaders want to cling so

desperately to their power that they wage constant war. Why have the political systems of the superpowers bureaucratized war into never ending business? Orwell had a disheartening answer for this also. In the words of O'Brien, Inner Party Member:

The Party (or Government) seeks power entirely for its own sake. We are not interested in the good of others; we are interested solely in power. Not wealth or luxury or long life or happiness: only power, pure power... We know that no one ever seizes power with the intention of relinquishing it. Power is not a means, it is an end... The object of power is power. Now do you begin to understand me?

LETTERS

To the Daily:

Concerning Mark Smith's report on Prof. Alfred Gerteiny's talk on "ethnocide" in the West Bank, it must be said that it couldn't have come at a more propitious time. Many people have been deluded by the media in recent months to think that Syria with its tyrannical, militaristic, oppressive policies, is now the greatest threat to the future of the Palestinian cause. We must forget this. Articles such as the one on Prof. Gerteiny will help us to forget. Let's accuse Israel of murder even when it's innocent. It's sure to help the Palestinian cause. Lies are always preferable to truth when truth hurts too much.

Thanks must be conveyed to the sponsors of Prof. Gerteiny "Le Regroupement Pour Un Dialogue Israel-Palestinien". They certainly show themselves to be at the forefront of the struggle, by bringing in a lecturer who sheds some light on the real present day struggles of the Palestinians.

With war raging in Northern Lebanon we see this group, so concerned, so concerned, (the mention of their concern must be repeated to be believed), with the fate of the Palestinians inviting in a speaker who is guaranteed to avoid the issues, and stick to the basic slogans and the anti-Israeling.

If the "dialogue" group was genuinely interested in dialogue there would be an awful rumble coming from their quarters, in response to Syria's brutal policies. They unfortunately, have been all too quiet. Three weeks ago 17 Palestinian demonstrators were murdered outside Damascus by Syrian soldiers who were called out to subdue a peaceful demonstration of Palestinians loyal to Yasser Arafat.

Syria has been doing all in its power, for years, to prevent the possibility of Palestinian Israeli dialogue. Hit squads have been dispatched by Syria to assassinate any brave individual in the PLO who might have had the audacity to speak in favour of recognition of Israel. And why did Syria help create the split in the ranks of the PLO last year? To avoid the possibility of Yasser Arafat and King Hussein agreeing to negotiations?

The Dialogue group maintains a chilling silence when it is time to speak critically of Arab governments and the obstacles they have placed in the way of peace. To Syria's state terrorism the only response has been the most submissive and humble silence.

The group's credentials as a group promoting "dialogue" are therefore highly suspect. As are the reasons for inviting Professor Gerteiny at this time.

The cause of peace, like the Palestinians, have sometimes suffered most from those who purport to be friends and allies

Robert Schultz

To the Daily:

I was disappointed with Frank Watts' review of the *Anglo Guide to Survival in Québec*. I don't understand how he made his judgements about what was funny (I thought Nick Auf der Marr's piece was crap) but he's entitled to his own taste.

What really bothered me is that I think Frank Watts missed the main thrust of the book, which is important. In many ways the book reflects a lot of the realities of life in Québec. As an immigrant who went through the acculturation process is an intense and compacted few years (I guess I'm still going through it now) I found many

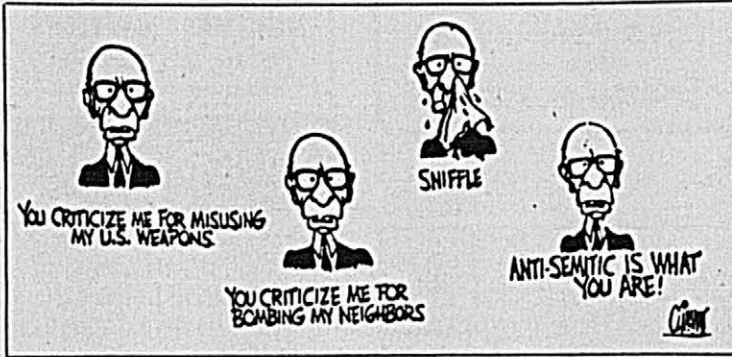
elements of my experience well represented by, for example, *Le Instant Français*. "Fill the air with words", one is advised. Mr. Watts may think that's stupid but it works. The point of that particular article was that English Quebecers are capable of communicating in French with Francophones, and ought to try it. I know my opinion is shared by many Anglophones. Most of all the book makes the point that Québec is a marvellous wonderful exciting place to live, full of riches of all kinds, for everyone. Anglophones can and do adapt successfully to the shift in power and in fact must. Not only does

the book generally avoid Alliance-Québec-style ranting, but it says **learn French**, don't deprive yourself or the rest of us of the experiences available here.

Finally, concerning Mr. Watts' disgust that the book was written by "boring...Gazette and CBC types" — I enjoy establishment bashing as much

as you do, Frank, and I try to practice as often as possible, but in this case I don't think it was constructive (or particularly destructive). Many of the people who were included in the book are there precisely because they are practicing this kind of cheerful,

continued to page 33



To the Daily:

I was shocked to see a front page story in Monday's *Daily* which accuses the Israelis of committing crimes "more pernicious" than the crimes of the Nazis. How can the *Daily* reporter, Mark Smith, then claim that the sponsor of the lecture, the so-called "Regroupement pour un dialogue Israel-Palestine" is devoted to "a just and peaceful solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict"? If the Israelis are Nazis or worse (whatever that means!) then the only solution is to push them into the sea. That is in fact a popular Arab slogan, and no doubt the real objective of the "Regroupement".

As a member of Amnesty International, I can assure readers that the things that concern us in the West Bank and in Israel — land expropriations and unfair delays in trials, dismissals of democratically elected mayors, etc. — do not even begin to compare to the human rights violations in every Arab country. Don't take my word for it — look in our annual publication and you will find that countries like Syria and Saudi Arabia are guilty of mass executions, amputations for petty theivery, and don't even elect a single official to begin with.

Israel is the only country in the whole Middle East with a legal Communist Party which runs in elections. It is unfortunate to have to compare one country's human rights violations to another's, but faced with such propaganda and war-mongering on the front page of the *Daily*, there is a need for some perspective.

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Experience an anti-utopia

by Frank Watts

When assessing Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* and George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, it is necessary to introduce Yevgeny Zamyatin's *We* into the discussion. The influence of the Russian's seminal anti-utopia on Orwell's novel is undeniable and, though Huxley denied having read *We* before he wrote his most famous work, it is remarkable how many ideas and devices the two books share.

Written in the Civil War years of 1920-1921 and never approved for publication in the USSR, *We* is a look at life in the *One State* of the 30th century through the diary entries of a fictional rocket engineer. After the Two Hundred Years War, a major part of the world population has been destroyed. Some of the survivors live in the state of

Karamazov. There, a priest condemns a returning Christ to the stake because Jesus' belief in freedom doesn't conform to the existing notion of a world where man cannot obtain happiness unless he first dons the shackles of slavery.

Both Huxley's and Zamyatin's utopias are the logical and terrifying outcome of the technological developments of their time. Each writer viewed certain tendencies in the world around him with apprehension. So did Orwell, but he confined his fears and mistrust to the socio-political level.

In some ways, both authors' projections seem to become more valid with every passing day. The main assumption on which they draw is the possibility of achieving human perfection: through technological and psychological means, man's range of error can be progressively narrowed until eliminated.

Huxley's extrapolations, based on the scientific knowledge already present in 1932 have become, five decades later, horrifyingly real. The reduction of medicine to the administration of stimulants and depressants and the growth of genetic engineering to the extent of producing humans *in vitro* have both been achieved. The most frightening part is that future sociological engineers may just design humans along the novel's lines (Alphas, Betas, Deltas, and Epsilons) and so reinforce class barriers.

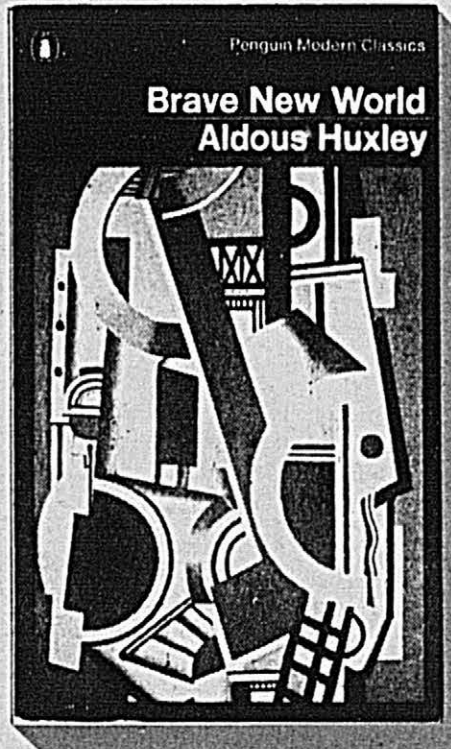
Brave New World's biting satirical image of pop culture inevitably brings latter-day California trends to mind. Everyone must spend freely and make use of elaborate and expensive machines to keep the economic machine rolling, "the wheels steadily turning." Huxley also shares with Orwell an apprehension that language will be lowered to the status of cheap journalism, propaganda, and advertising jingles.

Nineteen Eighty-Four's Newspeak, a means of blurring the definition of words, diffuses the truth and makes fact unrecognisable from fiction. What was once a tool of logical thought has been subverted to an appendage of the intelligentsia at the Ministry of Truth. There, the idea that history can be factually recorded has been abandoned.

In the other two novels, state censorship also plays an important role. In Huxley, Ford's (*Our Ford's*) *My Life and Work* has replaced the Bible and the circulation of old books is forbidden (*à la* Bradbury) because they suggest the past. The notion that "History is bunk" must be perpetuated. In *We*, poets are contracted to write eulogies to the *One State*.

To dispense with history and twist the truth until it can no longer be recognized contributes to the annihilation of emotional and intellectual life. Men can no longer agree and so lose their once-shared sense of reality. Defiant gestures on the part of isolated members become quasi-inconceivable and are easily quashed. The atomization of society into mere component parts makes citizens cleave to the superiority of the State which in turn can claim to represent the majority. It can then profess to be working for the greatest good of the greatest number. Freedom is thus

sacrificed to the well-being of the community.



In each anti-utopia, a leader uses similar methods to control society.

Tyrants cannot be satisfied until they wield direct psychological and physiological power.

Huxley, *Themes and Variations*. 1950.

Mustapha Mond, one of the ten *Brave New World* Controllers, believes all that freedom, religion and the arts have contributed in the past was merely the right to be unhappy. So methodology is applied to every facet of human life. By the year 2600, everything has been standardized and become predictable. In this materialistic society, unorthodoxy results in exile; conformity is blessed.

The Benefactor in *We*, like the omnipresent (but perhaps fictitious) Big Brother, uses torture and brain-washing to convert the unfaithful. The threat of vaporisation under the Glass Bell brings the "numbers" into line. The movement of the "million-headed" body of the "Machine" must continue unhindered and "expel the warped bolt."

The motivations of Orwell's future society, however, lie on another plane. O'Brien, one of its secret agents, explains: "We are not interested in the good of others; we are interested solely in power....Power is in inflicting pain and humiliation....Progress in our world will be progress towards more pain."

Yet in each novel there remains some untouched, primitive society on which rests the hope of change, though *Nineteen Eighty-Four's* "proles" seem a very long shot, at best. These are supposedly "free" because they cannot be suspected of thought. Their unconsciousness guarantees their orthodoxy just as their lack of political responsibility earns them only continuous slavery. Orwell vividly conveys his fear of the English Socialist policies of resistance to totalitarianism becoming more and more totalitarian in nature. Roy Campbell's "We become that which we fight," is an apt summation.

Huxley's primitive Reservation as an alternative to technological society and as a source of hope is extremely optimistic and, as he notes in the foreword to the 1946 edition, incomplete. A third alternative, he suggests, would have been one in which "science and technology would be used as though, like the Sabbath, they had been made for man."

Zamyatin, in a more Rousseauistic vein, argues for a return to pre-technological, pre-20th century values. These values are represented by the hirsute breed of Homo Sapiens living outside the Green Wall which surrounds the sani-clean city environment. In them lies all hope that the two halves of man, the rational and the irrational, may unite through the catalyst of revolution — as hydrogen and oxygen combine, with the introduction of a spark, into water.

The oldest work, the Russian anti-utopia, remains the most compelling. Zamyatin's innovation in narrative technique and his invention of a vaguely up-beat ending make it a very satisfying work of fiction, one that certainly influenced later science fiction writers. Huxley's technological wizardry is admirable, but the story line is thin and relies too heavily on the *Deus-ex-Machina* entrance of the noble savage (previously seen in Voltaire's *L'Ingénu*). Orwell's prognosis is too bleak and despairing. Man remains isolated, without any recourse, lost without any



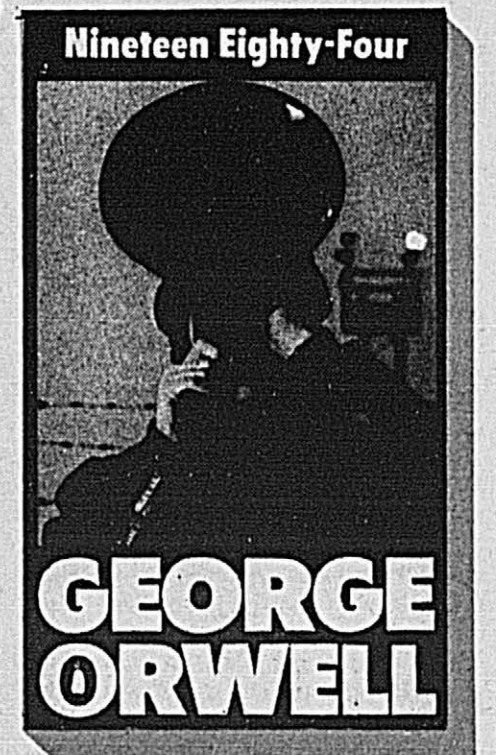
savages; the others have founded a supremely rational and completely organized state walled off from 'decadent' nature.

Heretics are the only medicine (a bitter one) against the entropy of human thought...The dialectical process means precisely that today's truths are tomorrow's errors.

Zamyatin, *On Literature, Revolution and Entropy*. 1924.

Twenty-two hours of each citizen's day is strictly regulated by the Table of Personal Hours. People wake up at the same time, go to work and attend lectures at set intervals, and march in orderly columns, four abreast, during the daily hour designed for this purpose. Even the number of chewing movements (50) for each bite of food is strictly prescribed.

In Zamyatin's *One State*, as in Huxley's Central London and Orwell's Oceania, freedom and happiness are wholly incompatible terms. To this effect, many critics have noted the debt these works owe to Dostoevski's Grand Inquisitor scene in *The Brothers*



guiding ideology to lead him from the eternal night of the soul.

At the conclusion of *We*, however, the "chaos" of revolution has

To write in plain, vigorous language one has to think fearlessly, and if one thinks fearlessly one cannot be politically orthodox.

Orwell, *The Prevention of Literature*. 1946.

penetrated the City. Though he will never see it, the protagonist's child is safe outside the Green Wall, cried within its mother's womb to the primitive vitality of the irrational jungle.

Women: We still walk warily

by Denise Araiche
and Leela MadhavaRau

In 1984 McGill will celebrate the centennial of the admission of women to the university. However, on the first Monday early in October, 1884, the predominant feeling among the male population was anything but celebratory.

One of the first female students, Elizabeth Irwin recalled, "It required courage to walk the gauntlet of the men students who, not yet accustomed to the intrusion of the feminine element, greeted our appearance with strains of 'Hop Along, Sister Mary.' Any male student who detected untidiness in a woman's appearance was apt to begin singing 'She Walks Along a Dandy With the Buttons Off Her Boots'."

Even with the admission of women to university, the prejudice society felt against educated women did not cease. Women were expected to learn their lessons at their mother's knee, remain virginal until marriage and then produce males to carry on the family name.

In 1792, Mary Wollstonecraft commented, "to improve both sexes they ought, not only in private families, but in public schools, be educated together. If marriage be the cement of society, mankind should all be educated after the same model, or the intercourse of the sexes will never deserve the name of fellowship, nor will women ever fulfill the peculiar duties of their sex, till they become enlightened citizens, till they become free by being enabled to earn their own subsistence, independent of men."

French philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau once said, "How lovely is her ignorance." To this tidbit of knowledge, Wollstonecraft said, "Why should women be kept in ignorance under the specious name of innocence?"

The attitudes of the 19th century were becoming more liberal as exemplified by the founding of women's colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. However, the predominant feeling in society was still that the woman should receive an education only as it pertained to the running of the house or the catching of the man.

Getting permission to study at McGill was, for the women involved, a long and often exasperating process.

McGill University had received its charter in 1821 and was finally incorporated under the pompous title of The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. James McGill, a wealthy Scottish fur trader and businessman, had left ten thousand pounds and forty-six acres for the establishment of a college for the English-speaking population of Lower Canada (now Québec).

It was under the administration of William Dawson, McGill's fifth principal, that the issue of higher education for women openly became a contentious matter.

In January 1857, the McGill Normal School was opened. This was operated by McGill on behalf of the province with a stated purpose of "giving a thorough training to male and female teachers".

For twelve years, Dawson worked in the dual role of McGill principal and director of the Normal School. There is no evidence that he found female students lacking in intellectual capacity, however, he established rules such as that forbidding "intercourse between male and female pupil-teachers while in school or when going to or returning from it".

This was the first step in a 24-year fight by women for admission. In 1860, arrangements were made for the pupils of a private girls' school to attend Dawson's McGill lectures on natural science.

In 1870, the so-called Wilkes Resolution was passed unanimously by the McGill Board of Governors. "This meeting rejoices in the arrangement made in the Mother Country and on this Continent, to afford young women the opportunities of a regular College course..."

The motion was made during a fundraising drive with the intention that at least part of the funds raised would go towards the implementation of a programme for the higher learning of women.

Also in 1870, principal Dawson founded the "Ladies Educational System of Montreal". This group,



while composed of many of Montréal's female elite, was quite susceptible to Dawson's rhetoric concerning their educational advancement. These women never doubted that Dawson was doing his utmost to secure their admission to McGill.

However, as Margaret Gillett says in her book *We Walked Very Warily*, "His contribution to the slowness of their progress seems to have gone entirely unchallenged, undetected, unsuspected".

In 1871, the Trafalgar Institute, a private high school, was established with the intent of providing a "higher intellectual culture for the female population". In 1875, the public equivalent, the Montréal High School for Girls was opened.

In 1877, female students were allowed to sit the University School Certificate Examinations for the first time. In 1882, J. Clark Murray, a McGill professor presented a motion to the board "the time has come when educational advantages in the Faculty of Arts should be thrown open without the distinction of sex".

In 1883, Dr. Johnson, Dean of Arts, read the following resolution, "this corporation approves the admission of Women to all the examinations in Arts and will hail with pleasure the establishment of a separate Women's College to be affiliated with the university for the purpose of specially preparing female students for the examinations".

Debate on the topic continued until September 1884 when Donald Smith donated \$50,000 to McGill



on the condition the money was "employed in sustaining a College for Women, with Classes for their education in Collegiate Studies".

The course of study open to women that first year was one constrained in both quantity and diversity. The structured programme included Latin, French or German, Greek or a second modern language, Mathematics or Chemistry. Due to many of the female students limited background in the Classics, a number opted for a more scientific type of programme.

Separate instruction was the policy in the first years, with the first classroom being Redpath Museum. This was convenient as it had been built with various entrances, which were now designated as male or female. Professors would repeat lectures for the female students, while their chaperone sat knitting in the corner. However, while this system of separate instruction could be followed at the lower levels, it proved impractical at the upper and Honours levels. Thus, from the second year onward, a system of limited co-education was in place.

The debate on the question of co-education began in 1885, with the female students' champion, Murray on one side and Donald Smith refusing to continue his funding if co-education became the norm. Controversy raged for a number of years, eventually culminating in a personal battle between Murray and Dawson. The question of a victor was never determined but the decision to establish a separate college for women in 1899, closed the question for a number of years.

Royal Victoria College was then established as part of McGill, yet remained an independent entity. It was used as a school for women only. Women generally took first and second year classes separately at the college, but took science and lab classes with men on the McGill campus.

In 1918, women were finally granted admission to the Medical Faculty and in 1922, five women graduated as M.D.'s. Although admitted, women were often discouraged from continuing their education. For example, the female students had bloody spleens thrown at them during an anatomy class.

Women had difficulty gaining respect at the university. As recently as 1956, articles were printed as to how a woman should catch a husband asking "how many of us are here for an education? So let's get something lasting and worthwhile from McGill, let's get a man!" (*The McGill Daily*, 1956).

Overt feminism at McGill has sometimes been held in contempt, especially among faculty members. Through the 1970's, in four separate incidents, the contracts of female faculty members were not renewed. One of these, former Sociology professor Marlene Dixon, states in her book *Things Which Are Done in Secret*, that the women were purged due not only to ideological conflicts but also because of their feminist ideas. Although differences along political lines are common to all staff members, the double discrimination based on gender and political deviation, is more likely to lead to the dismissal or resignation of female professors.

In a century, the status of women at McGill has undergone a radical change. Male students, in most faculties, are no longer surprised to see women sitting in the seat beside them. However, the question of equality among students and staff members is not so clear. Although the nuances may be more subtle, it cannot be doubted, that sexism still exists on the McGill campus.

Looking to the future, Education professor and Senate Committee on Women chairperson, Margaret Gillett says, "There are big changes now. There are opportunities for all regardless of sex, race, or religion. We're moving slowly, but we must not fall into complacency. We see time and time again a new generation coming up who don't care about the older generation before. The younger generation can think it's all settled — they get equal pay, etc. — but we know it's not over. Women in engineering and management won't get as far as they can go. It's important that we keep trying, we can't give up the cause."

We acknowledge the use of Margaret Gillett's book, *We Walked Very Warily*.

Boot to be booted

by David Griffiths

The Denver Boot hit the streets of Montréal in June, 1982, through an amendment to the city's Charter. The amendment permits the city to "immobilize and have towed and impounded any vehicle for which more than three parking infractions have been reported and remain unpaid." This method has been effective in reducing the amount of parking fines owed to the city, but may be unconstitutional.

The city has the authority to enact parking by-laws and impose penalties in the form of fines and court costs. For parking violations which occur in the city of Montréal, a driver can still be jailed for unpaid fines.

Parking tickets do not demand a court appearance, since the ticket is not served on the driver, but on his or her car. Parking tickets are different from other traffic tickets in this respect. Tickets for moving violations are served on the driver personally and usually do constitute a summons.

A parking ticket is an offer by the city not to take legal measures against a driver if the fine is paid. The amount of the ticket is determined in the by-laws according to the type of alleged violation. If the city does decide to prosecute, the

driver receives a preliminary notice of proceedings and, later, a summons coming to an approximate total of 20 dollars. A driver can avoid these costs by going to the Municipal Court and either settling or arranging a hearing date. Once summoned, a driver must appear. If the driver fails to appear, the summons itself is sufficient proof of guilt. Even when the driver does appear, additional court costs may be imposed at the discretion of the judge if the case is decided against the defendant.

Once the city has passed a negative judgment, they may take proceedings to seize wages and property of the driver in other people's possession. Before the Denver Boot, the city was left in a difficult position.

The Boot has been effective in collecting one million dollars, but suffers from procedural overkill. It was recently declared unconstitutional by a judge of the Court of Sessions of the Peace. Regardless, the city Prosecutor's office said that bailiffs would continue to boot

cars.

The bailiffs did not agree, however. They stopped using the Boot two weeks ago because too many people were cutting them off. They may also have been reconsidering their liability to be sued if they had no real authority to seize people's property.

The City Charter currently allows a bailiff to immobilize and impound a car if it has more than three unpaid parking tickets. This can be done without further formality, even if the owner has never been convicted at trial.

It is difficult to imagine how

the Denver Boot does not violate these provisions.

The city argues that no rights are violated. After a car is booted the driver still has the right to be tried and raise a defence. According to the city, the Denver Boot, like bail or seizure before judgment, is designed to assure the driver's appearance in court and payment of the fines.

The difficulty is that the city has a lot riding on the Denver

Boot. The municipal collection rate using the Boot is 80 to 90 per cent. The city claims that any other system is too expensive and does not work. However, even without the Boot 95 per cent of people fined, pay up.

December 1st, the city introduced amendments to the Denver Boot legislation which they expect to have passed before the new year.

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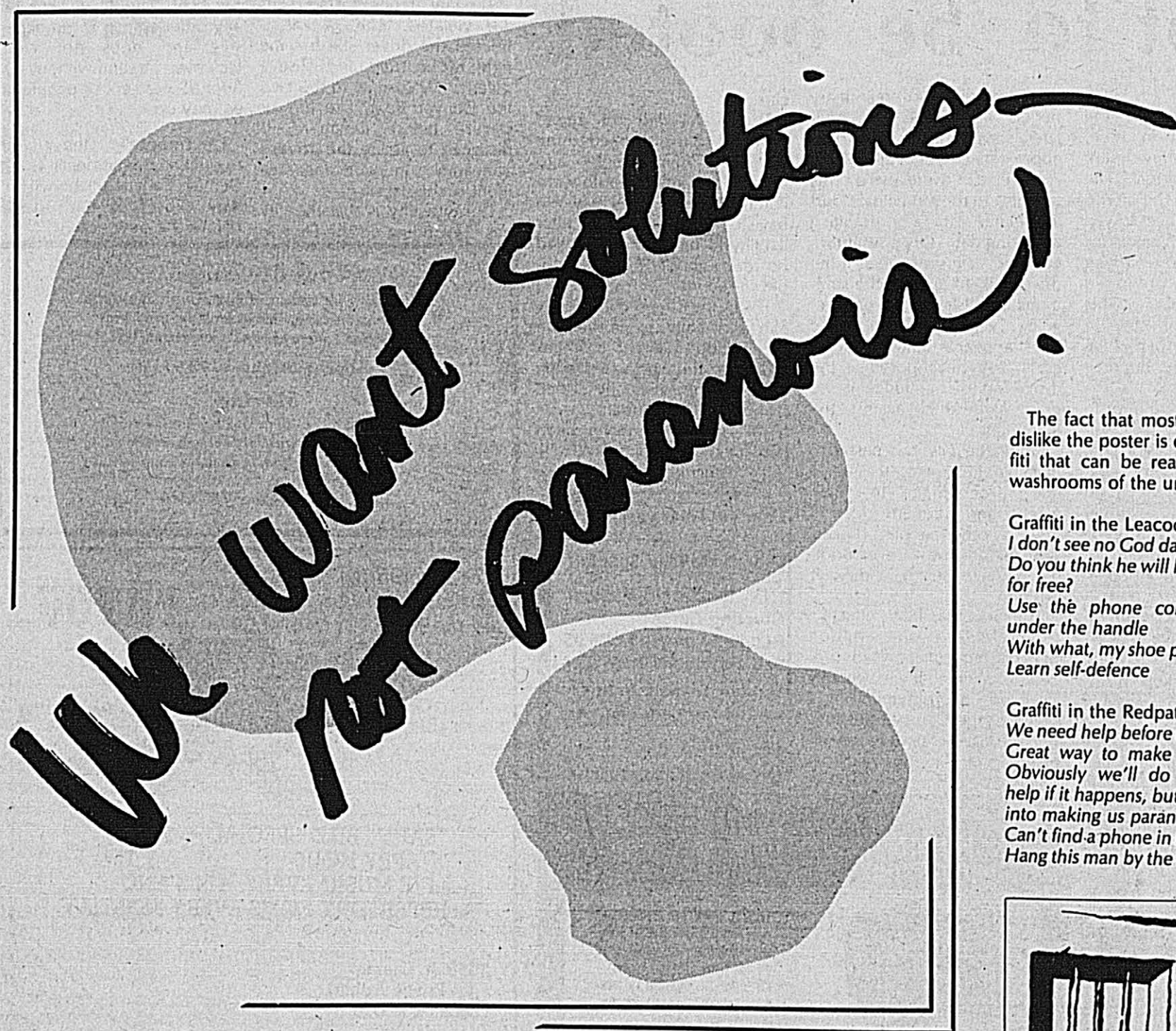


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The fact that most women at McGill dislike the poster is evident by the graffiti that can be read in the women's washrooms of the university.

Graffiti in the Leacock Bathroom:
I don't see no God damn phone here
Do you think he will lend me the quarter for free?
Use the phone conveniently located under the handle
With what, my shoe phone?
Learn self-defence

Graffiti in the Redpath washroom
We need help before not after
Great way to make women paranoid.
Obviously we'll do something to get help if it happens, but personally I'm not into making us paranoid about it
Can't find a phone in here
Hang this man by the balls

by Sybil Plank and Cristina Trowbridge

Sexual assault, whether it is aggression in the verbal, visual, or physical sense, is an act of aggression which cuts across the barriers of class and education. This aggression towards women is part of the process of socialisation that every man is subject to within all systems of patriarchy. It is a myth to believe that the men at McGill are incapable of sexual assault. All men are capable of rape.

At McGill, a special committee was set up this year in order to deal with the problems of harassment, assault and rape of women on campus.

Although the Senate Subcommittee for the Safety of Women has attempted to deal with the increasing incidence of harassment and assault, it has recently come under criticism for issuing a warning poster for distribution in all the women's washrooms.

The poster is a cartoon drawing of a man standing behind a door. From the field of perspective, the viewer is inside the bathroom looking out at this man. The drawing depicts a rather seedy looking character — a clownish figure.

This depiction is in keeping with the patriarchal opinion about rapists; looking slightly deranged and not being taken seriously. The drawing is a cartoon — it is no way an actual representation of a rapist.

The problem with the poster is that it doesn't approach sexual assault in a realistic manner.



"When I was harassed, I just picked up the phone under the toilet and called campus security I borrowed the quarter from the rapist."

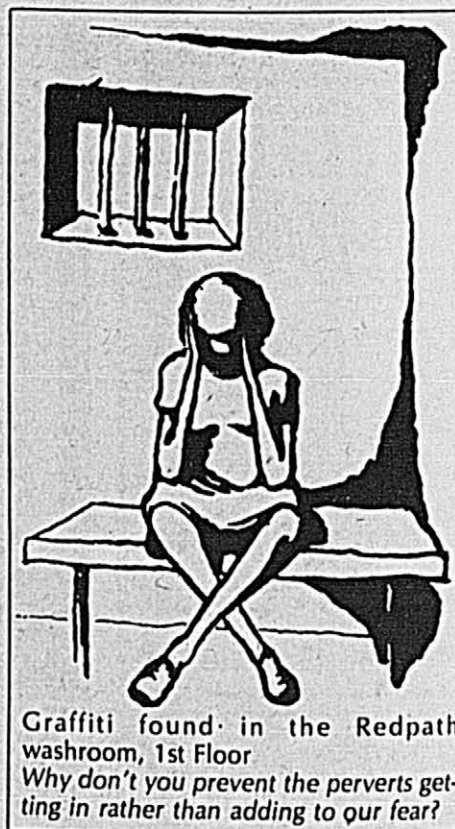
Making a poster and putting it in women's bathrooms, where there are no telephones with which to call the sexual assault number, is an ineffectual method of approaching any kind of solution to this serious problem.

Once again, women are the ones responsible for their own safety. By directing the poster at women, the fact that men do the raping is denied. The only message derived from the poster is that it is the woman's responsibility to seek help.

The sexual assault number doubles as the physical plant number. A male voice answers the phone with the words "physical plant". Unless a woman knows that this is also the assault line, she will be extremely confused and think that the 3000 number is a lie.

If she can contact security, it usually takes the guard a minimum of half an hour to report to the scene. Recently at the Women's Union, a woman reported a sexual assault. It took the security guard forty-five minutes to walk across campus and up four flights of stairs. When the security guard arrived, the woman was faced with an additional problem. Not only does a woman have to talk to a male security guard after she has been assaulted by a man, but the man she has to report the incident to has little understanding of sexual assault, like all men, and thus does not understand the needs of the woman at the time.

The Senate Sub-Committee has a responsibility to employ more effective measures to deal with sexual assault on campus. This issue is important enough to warrant the creation of a specialised trained group of people to aid the woman who have been aggressed.



Graffiti found in the Redpath washroom, 1st Floor
Why don't you prevent the perverts getting in rather than adding to our fear?

The reply to this was:
Basically because this really is a man's world and this university is run by men. What do they care if women are molested?
Excuse me Mr. Rapist while I find a phone

The formation of the Senate Sub-Committee is only the first step in solving the problem. This article is not a personal attack on the credibility of the people involved on the committee. Rather we feel the Senate Sub-Committee should be made aware of women's reaction to the poster and should readily receive any constructive ideas from all women at McGill.

McGill's blind spot

by Denise Araiche

More and more women on the McGill campus are becoming victims of sexual harassment and assault.

Since the beginning of September, there have been at least five reported women's bathroom intrusions. In each case, a man's face appeared under the bathroom stall and when the woman screamed, he fled.

As well, two women were sexually assaulted in McLennan Library by a man who claimed to be a palmist. In the second incident, a full description was given of the aggressor.

Although both harassers have been apprehended, the palmist was arrested and will probably not be prosecuted. He has been released and has often been seen on campus since. In security's eyes, these may be closed cases, however, they cannot be filed away because they are indicative of an on-going problem. Victims and potential victims may still suffer because they have been given little thought.

In both incidents, the victims had a difficult time reaching security. Students had called the 3000 emergency number listed on the posters around campus bathrooms issued by the Committee on Safety for Women. These posters were put up to make women aware of possible harassment and give an emergency number for those women who do get attacked.

Students have been apprehensive about campus security's treatment of women who have been victims. Professor Sam Noumoff, a member of the Committee on Safety for Women said security considers three areas: what occurred, if the alleged harasser is still in the vicinity, and if the person assaulted needs referral to a sexual assault crisis centre.

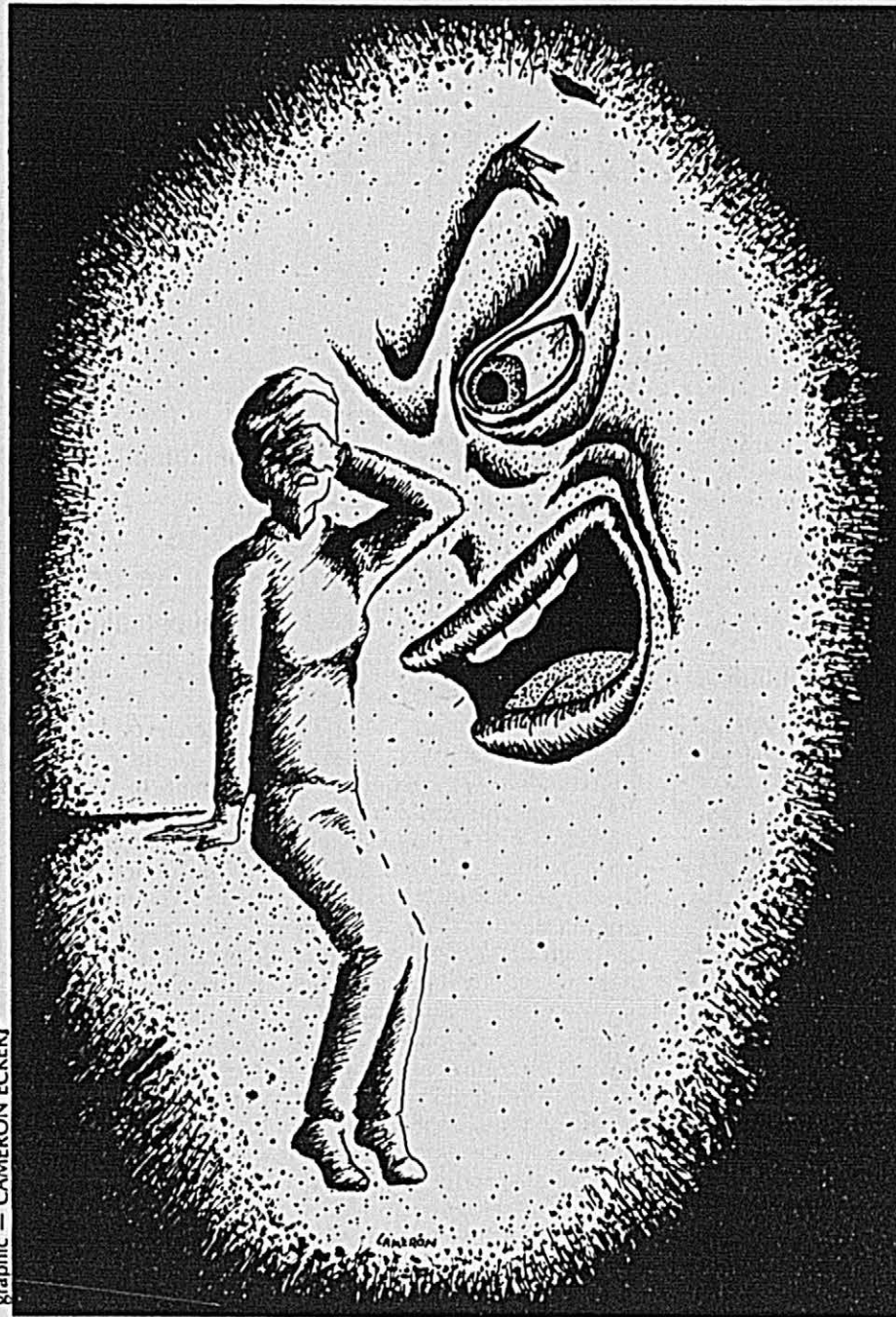
According to Noumoff, "the line between the emergency and non-emergency are not defined. There is a standard 3000 number which is for all emergencies."

Noumoff explained why security officials are sometimes slow to answer calls. "If the incident is reported immediately and if the person who committed the assault may still be in the area, security will get over there quickly. When the incident is reported a little while after the occurrence, and if there is a remote possibility that the harasser will be caught, they (security) will take a report," he said.

Andrew Rostaing, Superintendent of Campus Security, echoes Noumoff. "In some cases, the person who called security, called some time after. In one case, three-quarters of an hour later. One person was trying to look for the perpetrator. It was futile for us to look for someone not there. The circumstances differ in each case," he said.

The Women's Union sent a list of suggestions to Peggy Sheppard, a member of the Committee for the Safety of Women. These suggestions urge security to be more responsive to the victim's emotional needs. One of the proposals included having a woman answer the emergency line. However, presently there are no women security guards and the future shows no hope for change.

"They aren't hiring any new guards. In fact, it was cut by 10 per cent. If we



Graphic — CAMERON ECKERT

bring a woman on the emergency line, she may be prepared to handle the sexual harassments but may not be able to handle the other incidents," Noumoff stated.

Rostaing admitted his "security staff is not trained to give emotional support. We take the victims to the hospital if they need it. But let's not exaggerate — no woman (who has been assaulted on campus this year) has been through a trauma. There are only elusive voyeurs.

"Let's not exaggerate — no woman who has been assaulted...has been through a trauma"

"In several of the cases, the behaviour of women has been incomprehensible. Women who were intruded on in the bathrooms didn't ask other women (for descriptions) who maybe had seen the intruder," said Rostaing.

However, things are being done by security to remedy the sexual harassment problem. New lighting has been added to the tops of the Leacock building, Morris Hall, Redpath library, and the McConnell Engineering building. These new lights illuminate many places which were previously engulfed in darkness. There are also posters throughout campus which give the 3000 number for all emergencies.

"We've done all we can do. From now on it's all up to the university. They've got all the money," said Rostaing.

But have they done all they can do? Last Wednesday, members from the Committee for the Safety of Women met with security officials to present a number of suggestions, many initiated by the Women's Union. Some of the ideas suggested not answering the phone with "Physical Plant" but with "Crisis line, est-ce que je peux vous aidez?" or something so women who call know it is an emergency line.

Professor Kay Sibbald, chairperson of

the Ad-hoc Committee on Sexual Harassment at McGill, stated, "There is no real definition of sexual harassment at McGill. Sexual Harassment can be from a gender slur to rape. It is necessary that there be some definition."

That is what the Ad-Hoc Committee is doing now. Members are working out a definition on sexual harassment. Also, they are drafting a motion on procedures for reporting rape they hope to present to Senate by January.

However, although this draft will be presented to Senate relatively soon, Senate will first have to put it on their agenda and approve it. With the political wrangling at McGill, this could take a while.

Campus speak

by Denise Araiche
and Leela MadhavaRau

Are the posters put up in the Womyn's washrooms by the Senate Subcommittee on Safety for Women useful?

"The only thing I don't understand is that if someone is in the washroom with you, what's it going to do? It's a good thing in terms of awareness and where to phone later."

Corrie Sicota
U1 Social Work

It's useful in as far as it makes us aware, but it's not helpful in not having phones nearby. Publicity doesn't give us the means to get help. It provides a number, but no phone in close proximity."

Louise Giroux
U2 Arts

"Yes, they are useful except that if the women are in trouble in the bathroom, there's no way to communicate — there's no telephone."

C. Elliott
U1 Arts

"It might make women unnecessarily worried about it (sexual harassment, rape). It gives then the idea that there's no privacy in the washroom."

Bill Tait
MBA U1

"No, they're giving a phone number which increases fear. There's no phone, you can't pick one up while you're being raped. The poster increases fear, it's not solving the problem."

Cheryl Smith
U2 Economics

"No, I don't think that phoning somebody would do much after it's (sexual harassment, rape) happened. It's not a useful approach to the problem. It may be reaching all McGill women, but it's not telling you what that (phone) number is for."

Gillian Newcomb
U2 Arts

"It's really good because of the way it's presented, but it should be put everywhere, on the bulletin boards, etc. The idea is good."

Nicole Raymond
U3 French

"They should all be defaced — they're insulting. When I'm pissing, I don't like to be confronted by similitudes that approximate a playboy joke."

Alicia Berlin
U3 Engineering

Women of Greenham Common

The Peaceful Militants

by Suzy Goldenberg

Aggie Jakubka left her home in Dorset a year ago last July, and went to live in a tent 44 miles west of London. She joined other women camping at the Royal Air Force/United States Air Force (RAF/USAF) base there and became a member of the Greenham Common Peace Camp. Greenham is one of 103

The camps have been especially crowded since November 16th, the day the first of the 572 nuclear missiles destined for Europe arrived at Greenham. The gates of the bases have been under near-constant blockade, and more than 300 women have been arrested. Inside, 2,000 American soldiers occupy the base.

benders (shelters of plastic draped across metal poles), the women are determined to stay at Greenham. Children living at the camp go to the local school in Greenham Village.

Jakubka first visited the camp after watching a news broadcast of the first set of evictions in March 1982. She saw women hauled from benders, structures knocked down, and one woman trapped by a bulldozer. The next weekend, the self-employed sculptor drove to the camp to see what the women there needed.

Although she was a member of a local peace group, Jakubka only then realized that the Greenham action was solely a women's effort. As for her peace group, "we sat around at meetings discussing the merits of various peace books and not actually talking about taking any action ourselves." Jakubka became convinced of the necessity of channelling her efforts into stopping cruise missile deployment, and took action.

"They're designed to start a war. And why design something and deploy it if you don't mean to use it?"

She decided to join the camp on the way home to Dorset.

"As I was driving the car I was aware of this odd feeling that I couldn't pin down. I was aware that my face hurt. Because I was grinning so much...I'd found somewhere where I felt completely at home and comfortable. It was quite difficult to identify that because I'd never felt that before. That's what made me go back and decide to stay because it was the only place that I really wanted to be," she says.

"I didn't give myself a time limit, I just went."

Since her arrival, Jakubka has participated in several blockades at the eight gates of Greenham. In August '82, the women barricaded themselves in a sentry box until civil police arrested them. With increasing regularity, the police remove the benders and eject the women from the base. A court order is no longer needed for their eviction. Women lay down as if dead in front of the London Stock Exchange to show the corporate connection in the nuclear arms race. Frustrated by media inattention, women demonstrated on Fleet Street and occupied newspaper offices. Not a single article about the demonstration

appeared in the papers.

Jakubka had a coloured slide of a demonstration which took place inside Greenham just before dawn, last January. 44 women are dancing in a circle on top of a missile silo. All were charged with breach of peace and imprisoned for 14 days.

"That was an amazing image," she agrees. "It really says it all, you know, we dance on your attempts to destroy us. That's what was into that. That we're not doing the same thing back at you — we're going to defuse it."

This past summer, women have been playing snakes and ladders with the barrier around

they think about.

"Then, well, we need a defence anyway. And then they go into well we can't do anything about this so why protest. The sequence of thing seems to go in that order."

She says Greenham women have also encountered much opposition from people who remember the Second World War.

"It's always people who've been part of World War II who think that's the front we have to present. We can't show weakness. They kind of raise the spectre of Hitler and appeasement and negotiations and all the rest. They don't real-

"That was an amazing experience...we dance upon your attempts to destroy us"

the base, breaking in however they can. The nine-mile fence was removed last Halloween.

For all their inventiveness in slowing activity at the base, the women find themselves up against immovable opposition.

"The police that we have to deal with now are riot police. They're completely zombified. We can't get through to them as people. During a blockade you could talk to the person who was banging you along and say I'm being completely non-violent here. Why are you hurting me? We could make them think that maybe they weren't behaving in an appropriate manner but to someone who has been completely trained to be blind and deaf and just be like an automaton there is no way you could get through. And it's very disturbing because they're like humans, but they're not," says Jakubka.

The plant workers are equally unreachable: "They plug into their dogma. The way to dismiss you is to keep at you parrot fashion why you're there. You know, I have to look after my wife and kids. I've got a responsibility and that's all

ly seem to realize that this one is not going to be like WWII but maybe a bit worse because of all the technological differences. It's going to be totally different and you can't use the standards that you used before for this one. You haven't got any chances."

Jakubka sums up at the end of the interview:

"Our first priority is the cruise. This particular one is the one we have to deal with first because of its first strike nature. But it's only the tip of the iceberg. It's the worst possible example of what the patriarchy can get us to, that system of oppression of people not just women. But the mentality that you can actually coerce people into being ruled. That's what we're up against. We have to dismantle that system. And it's a bloody great big job but it's not going to be done overnight."

She laughs. "We can't just chuck out all the men and stick them all on shuttles so they could get on with it on some other planet and blow themselves up they want to."

"But it would be much quicker."




American bases in Britain. All bases bear the slogan, "prompt to deter, quick to react."

The camp was launched two years ago last September after a group of women trekked from Cardiff, Wales to Greenham. Once the women saw that the walk would not get them media attention, they decided to stay. Three other camps soon sprung up beside the first site, outside the main gate of the base. Although the number of women at the Greenham peace camp has since varied, there have never been fewer than 10 women outside the gates of the airbase.

Hundreds of women are expected to keep the vigil until December 12, four years after the announcement that the cruise would be sited at Greenham. Last December, 30,000 women formed a chain 9 miles in diameter, encircling the base in protest.

Despite an October announcement by the British home secretary that trespassers on the base proper would be shot, the peace camp has refused to disband, or curtail its actions. In fact, 200 women flooded the camp following his pronouncement. Despite regular evictions and dismantling of



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1983: The secret politics of terror

by Mark Smith

Do you begin to see, then, what kind of a world we are creating? It is the exact opposite of the stupid Hedonistic Utopias that the old reformers imagined. A world of fear and treachery is torment, a world of trampling and being trampled upon, a world which will grow no less but more merciless as it refines itself... There will be no laughter, except the laugh of triumph over a defeated enemy.

But always...always there will be the intoxication of power...Always, at every moment, there will be the thrill of victory, the sensation of trampling on an enemy who is helpless. If you want a picture of the future, imagine a boot stamping on a human face — for ever.

George Orwell
Nineteen Eighty-Four

Mercifully, the Canadian government is one of the few nations which does not run its state with the aid of a "Thought Police" which serves to quickly extinguish any outbreak of independent thought.

It is unfortunate the activities of the Russian KGB and countless other national "security" services show that these services exist primarily for the suppression of free thought and the elimination of those who seek to change the existing government. The ubiquity and regularity of the oppression of the individual for "thought crimes" is alarming.

In 1982, Amnesty International documented 117 countries responsible for imprisoning, torturing or killing their citizens for political reasons. Nations from the West and the East; from the first, second and third worlds; "democratic" and totalitarian states; communist, capitalist and socialist nations; all must take the blame for this disturbing worldwide phenomenon.

The frightening scenario is exemplified in most countries of the world, where anyone can be arrested for expressing any form of non-violent opposition to the state government. Detention and imprisonment usually follows and lasts for indeterminate periods of time.

If there is any trial it is usually fixed and the defendant has no real chance to defend his/her case. The political prisoner is often tortured to extract a "confession" for any crime the interrogator wishes. Depending on the degree of sophistication of their techniques, the jailers may then brutally execute the victim, throw him/her in jail for years, or attempt to "re-educate" her/him.

Here are some examples of the blatant, horrifying oppression of individuals who have expressed non-violent dissent in various countries, as reported in Amnesty International's 1982 report.

SPAIN: An alleged member of Basque Homeland and Liberty, an separatist group, was arrested on May 14, 1981 and spent nine days in detention without trial under anti-terrorism legislation. He alleged later in court that "he had been beaten all over his body...subjected to the 'barra', in which the victim is suspended upside down and handcuffed with a bar pushed between the knees, hopped and threatened with shooting." A court doctor noted extensive bruising on his body.

INDIA: The Indian newspaper *Sunday* (8 November, 1981) carried reports that 13 young men had been tortured in a police station in Madhya Pradesh to extract "confessions." They were "hung by their ankles from their ankles from the ceiling, beaten with sticks, given electric shocks and made to sit on a sharpened bamboo and pressed down by police constables." Another man, alleged to be a member of the Communist Party of India, was



"...beaten by the Tamil Nadu police...a horseshoe nailed to his feet, a roller applied to his legs and the nerves of his legs cut."

EL SALVADOR: In March 1981, a group of people who had survived arrest by the Salvadoran security forces were located by AI and told "...of being subjected to electric shocks, beatings and the use of hallucogenic drugs in attempts to obtain confessions of support for the opposition. Photos of one young teacher, Rafael Flores, who like the others had not been charged, showed large areas of burnt and scarred flesh... where he said his interrogators had thrown sulphuric acid."

COLOMBIA: Luis Cifuentes, leader of the union of workers of the Colombian Tobacco Company was detained on 31 December, 1981 and later found dead, his body heavily bruised and his face mutilated with acid.

SOUTH AFRICA: L.M. Mogale, a Soweto student leader, was arrested in May 1978 and convicted on the basis of a "confession" extracted by torture. A security police officer had pulled out two of his teeth with pliers, assaulted him and inflicted electric shocks on him during interrogation.

USSR: "Amnesty International continued to receive reports of prisoners of conscience being ill-treated in psychiatric hospitals, particularly with 'powerful drugs.'" At the beginning of November 1981 it was reported that Alexei Nikitin, a workers' rights activist, was being given "massive doses of drugs" by doctors in Dnepropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital.

The governments of many countries have such tight control that the only thing needed to jail a citizen is the suspicion of political opposition. In some nations, this government paranoia is so extreme that thousands are actually killed every year. In these cases, extra-judicial killings and the undisguised extermination of certain national groups becomes state policy.

These sort of mass killings have been reported in Guatemala, El Salvador, Syria and Iran. Extra-judicial executions on a slightly smaller scale have taken place

in Honduras, Colombia, Paraguay, Argentina, the Philippines, Pakistan, Iraq, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Namibia, says AI.

The most serious violations of human rights have occurred in El Salvador and Guatemala. In El Salvador, during 1982, AI believes thousands of people were tortured and killed. Their 1983 report indicated "...all branches of the security forces were involved in systematic and widespread torture, abductions and killings of men, women and children, and that these abuses were an established government program."

A similar situation was reported in Guatemala. According to AI, "official security units were responsible for the vast majority of the thousands of extrajudicial killings and 'disappearances' that were recorded in 1982".

The Federation Internationale des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH) announced this November that 15,000 have disappeared or been killed since March 1982 in Guatemala. FIDH also stated that right-wing para-military squads have another thousand political prisoners in their hands condemned to die.

In Syria, government forces were said to have sealed off the town of Hama, levelled it, and killed thousands of its inhabitants last year. The action was provoked by government clashes with the rebel Muslim brotherhood allegedly based within the town. AI said, "unofficial estimates put the number of dead at over 10,000."

The Iranian government is known to have executed 2616 people in 1981. In its 1982 report, AI stated this figure "should be regarded as a minimum figure," and added that "The sharp increase in executions from June 1981 was accompanied by growing conflict between supporters of the ruling Islamic Republican Party and its opponents..."

On September 8, 1983 the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran published the names and exact details of 7,746 political executions that have been carried out in Iran since the revolution. AI has since endorsed the authenticity of this figure.

Such brutal methods are not efficient, however, as they create a state of continuous warfare within the country. Soviet bloc nations have much more effectively eliminated political opposition by employing modern scientific techniques to "re-educate" dissenters. Less blood loss results and their methods prove more successful at breaking the human spirit.

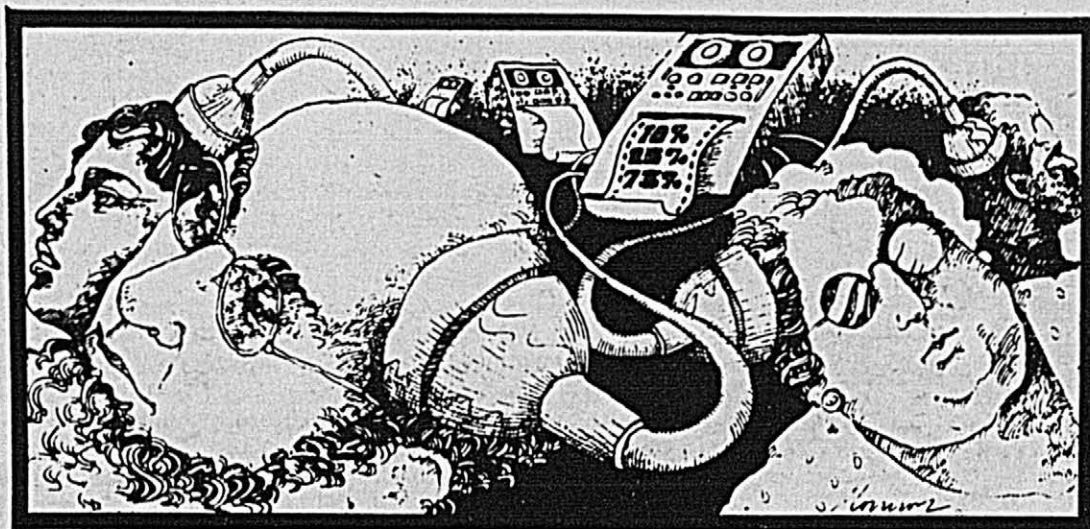
In 1982 AI learned of at least 200 people arrested in the USSR "...solely for expressing views — political, religious or nationalist — disapproved of by the authorities."

In Romania, there were reports of religious dissenters being arrested and, during their detention in police custody, "...threatened and intimidated in an attempt to dissuade them from their religious activities."

In Hungary and the USSR, AI has documented many cases of dissenters being forcibly confined to psychiatric hospitals for their dissenting views. In Hungary, AI reports, a "large majority" of the 65 political prisoners held in 1980 had been charged with "criminal offenses against the state, peace and mankind" for verbal "incitement." Many of these "criminal offences" occurred when the detainee was under the influence of alcohol, the report added.

If there is a faint glimmer of hope, it lies in the fact that the Amnesty International Report 1982 charged over 130 nations with violations of human rights, while the 1983 report accused only 117 countries. The success of AI's campaign has been encouraging; it has been able to bring about the release of an average of five prisoners of conscience daily.

Calling for scientific politicians



Timmon Just, a research assistant of Thomas Edison, once watched the great inventor search determinedly for a tiny pin he had dropped on the laboratory floor, for three days and nights without sleeping.

When Edison finally found the pin, Just asked him why he had wasted so much time looking for it instead of getting a new one. Edison, with the almost invisible pin in his hand replied solemnly, "I must always accomplish what I set out to do."

Private jokes prevailed in Edison's lab of the inventor's relentless three-day search for the five-cent pin. However, Edison used that same pin as the needle to build the world's first phonograph.

Edison's determination is one of the qualities which contributes to the success of an inventor or scientist. Unfortunately, many scientists who possess and use this qualities in the laboratory are not using it in what is becoming an equally important setting — the political front.

The reasons for the scientist to become involved in politics are no longer mere idle interests. More and more, science is being used as a tool to generate power. No one can deny the benefits society has gained from science, but all too often, important scientific discoveries which should have been used to improve society, have been used to destroy it instead.

There is good reason for the increasing public distrust of the scientist as a person who carries technology too far. Most obviously, the public relates science to the establishment of military power using scientific discoveries to build nuclear weapons. Do scientists actually desire that their work be used to develop military might? Almost certainly not. But the scientist's passive control over the use of his or her discovery often gives the public the reason to think so.

It is time that scientists become not political scientists, but rather, scientists who are political. They must take a

stand to insure that scientific discoveries and science funds are channeled into goals aimed at economic recovery and not at acquiring military might. This is especially important in the U.S. and Canada where scientists must become more involved in scientific legislation.

In the Canadian parliament, only six of two hundred eighty-two (or two per cent) of the elected members have a degree in science or engineering. Almost all of the chief officers, deciding on how research dollars are spent and what will be done with important discoveries, are people who know little or nothing about science. Where are the people who are making these discoveries — the scientists and the engineers? Why aren't they taking a more active role in the running of this nation?

To say this problem is as dramatic in other countries is not strictly true. In Germany, the parliament includes seventy-one scientists and engineers (14 per cent of the total). In England, 12 per cent

hold science or engineering degrees. Gerard Fairlough of Britain, who holds a Ph.D. in physics, has been particularly adamant and successful in diverting funds to non-military and useful research ventures.

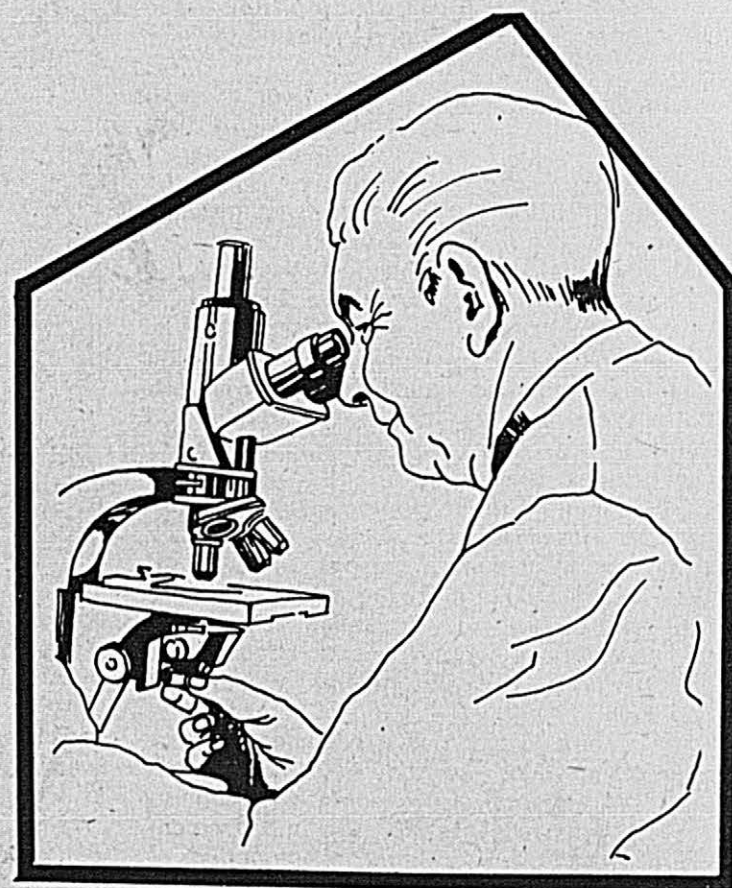
But everyone can learn a lesson from the mighty economic country of Japan. Fifty per cent of the senior civil servants have engineering qualifications!

The U.S., although having a higher percentage of scientists on their government line-up (five per cent) than Canada, is in a more crucial position due to its greater involvement in military exploitation of research. Indeed, defense-related research has increased at U.S. universities and shows no signs of leveling off. This

research has university professors complaining that billions of precious dollars which could be used in important pure and applied research are instead being used to "build bombs". Why aren't these professors taking a more active stand to stop this research if they are so dissatisfied with it?

There is no question that science and power go together. However, it is becoming more apparent that for a nation to prosper, this power must be the power of economic stability and strength, not just the power of military might. Hopefully in the future, scientists will take a more aggressive role in ensuring that science as a tool of power is used wisely.

Heather Peniuk



Le Mouvement et les étudiants-es

par Jocelyne Lajoie

L'objectif principal du mouvement étudiant en 1983 était de remobiliser les étudiant(e)s du Québec pour faire face à la crise.

Par contre, les dirigeants du mouvement ont eu de la difficulté à obtenir la coopération des étudiant(e)s. Ce problème est causé par différents facteurs: le plus important étant les associations étudiantes.

Les associations étudiantes anglophones présentent un problème particulier. Elles ont l'habitude de "régler" leurs problèmes sans chercher à mobiliser leurs membres. En ce sens, les francophones ont souvent fait preuve d'une plus grande politisation.

L'Université McGill est un bon exemple de ce manque de participation. L'année dernière, pendant les élections à

l'association étudiante, seulement 14 pour cent des étudiant(e)s ont voté.

Selon Peter Wheeland, secrétaire d'information à l'Association Nationale des Étudiants-es du Québec (ANEQ): "Les associations anglophones se réunissent souvent, mais peu d'étudiants se rendent aux réunions. De plus, elles ne s'adressent jamais directement aux étudiants, alors que les associations francophones les rejoignent au moyen d'assemblées générales."

Guy Bédard, ex-membre de l'exécutif de l'Association Générale des Étudiants de l'Université du Québec à Montréal (AGEUQAM) a déclaré que: "il est juste de dire que les étudiants francophones sont influencés par les années 70. Lors-

qu'il y a des assemblées générales, plusieurs étudiants s'y rendent, surtout quand la réunion porte sur le Front Commun."

Patrick Gagnon, Vice Président des Affaires Externes de la Société Étudiante de McGill a fortement contesté les dires de Wheeland. "Je ne crois pas que le problème vienne des sociétés étudiantes, qu'elles soient anglophones ou francophones. Le problème, c'est qu'il n'y a pas de travail. Les étudiants d'aujourd'hui sont plus sérieux et ils veulent des emplois."

Les dirigeants des associations étudiantes ont l'espoir que 1984 sera différent.

Le Rassemblement des Associations Étudiantes Universitaires (RAEU) a plusieurs projets pour 1984, l'un d'eux con-

cernant les Centres Étudiants de Service Communautaire (CESC).

En septembre dernier, 3 centres ouvraient à l'Université du Québec à Hull, à l'Université Laval à Québec et à l'Université de Montréal. RAEU a financé ce projet.

L'ANEQ n'est pas d'accord avec le projet du RAEU. Ces deux associations, depuis 1979, n'ont pas les mêmes idéologies, le RAEU prônant une politique de conciliation avec le gouvernement, l'ANEQ mettant l'accent sur la nécessité de mobiliser pour protéger les droits des étudiant(e)s.

Selon Wheeland: "ces CESC vont créer plus de chômage parce que les gens qui veulent de l'aide vont préférer demander l'assistance de

jeunes qui sont aux CESC plutôt que d'employer des jeunes qui veulent de l'argent."

L'ANEQ a été créée en 1975 et ses tendances gauchistes ont déplu au RAEU. Par contre, de plus en plus les associations étudiantes semblent préférer l'ANEQ au RAEU.

Selon Wheeland: "Depuis 1981, 8 associations étudiantes ont quitté le RAEU pour se joindre à l'ANEQ."

L'association étudiante de l'Université McGill fait partie de ces 8 associations, ainsi que celle de Concordia.

L'ANEQ a l'intention, en 1984, de sensibiliser les étudiant(e)s en leur démontrant qu'ils doivent se battre pour leurs droits politiques et sociaux.

The profit motive university

by Karen Bastow
and Peter Kuitenbrouwer

Bad publicity forced DeVoe-Holbein (Canada) Inc. to move its private laboratory off campus a week ago and the Board of Governors to transfer its shares in DeVoe-Holbein International to an independent trust company Monday. But McGill University continues to employ the company's president, Bruce Holbein, and Vice-President, Irving DeVoe.

Universities across the United States and even Concordia, in Montréal, have recognised the conflict of interest that ensues when professors pursue corporate profits from inventions discovered during academic research. Policy at Yale, Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other large research-oriented universities is to request professors give up their teaching and research posts when they get "substantially involved in a company."

"I doubt that a faculty member can devote the time and energy a university requires and also pursue a substantial involvement in an outside company," Yale President A. Bartlett Giamatti told students at a welcome address last year.

A recent New York Times magazine article noted "when Walter Gilbert of Harvard University took an executive position with BIOGEN, a genetics research firm, Harvard told Gilbert to 'give up his tenured chair or the company.'" In McGill's case, DeVoe and Holbein formed several of their own companies and hold executive positions on the companies' board of directors.

American universities also have stricter policies on patenting inventions. The guidelines are designed to ensure that universities which have provided facilities for discoveries receive their fair share of income when research turns out a profitable invention.

While McGill's Patent Policy maintains the university's right to 20 per cent of any net income to the inventors, Nathar Moss, secretary of the Board of Governors, admitted Monday McGill owns "less than six per cent of the total shares outstanding" in DeVoe's and Holbein's companies.

Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH), part of MIT, has an agreement with Hoescht, a German chemical firm. MGH "has it written into the contract that any invention made by researchers funded exclusively by Hoescht would result in exclusive licences to Hoescht, with Mass General retaining the patent." McGill has no patent rights on the inventions developed by professors DeVoe and Holbein with federal government research money.

The McGill professors got money from the National Science and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), and the Medical Research Council (MRC). They spent part of DeVoe's \$83,000 and Holbein's \$45,000 grants (totals for three years), money intended for research into bacterial cell division and meningitis, to employ a research chemist, Dr. Chung-Fai Yam. Yam's work since May '82, amply funded with the grants, has been pure chemistry.

Concordia Vice-Principal Academic John Daniel noted that NSERC and MRC money is intended for "curiosity-oriented research," which generally leads to

carried out a thorough campaign to make it a better place for research. At that time, he abolished the Clinical Diagnostic Service, a lab which tested blood swabs — and made money for the department — because it conflicted with academic priorities.

DeVoe and Holbein conceived their invention in November 1980, according to Holbein's sworn testimony in Québec Superior Court last week. They began officially developing it in February 1982 in DeVoe's academic lab on the sixth floor of the Microbiology building. One Microbiology student told the *Daily*, "We knew what was the company lab and what was the academic lab. As the thing

different. Daniel said. "Recently a faculty member approached me wanting to rent lab space for research in applied science. We refused. We are very tough on this sort of thing."

DeVoe and Holbein locked away a variety of technical tools in their private lab, including two refrigerators from the academic lab, several fraction collectors and other equipment. The private lab took up more and more of their time. "When Yam (the company's chemist) first came, DeVoe was still interested in what his students were doing," said a student who asked not to be named. "But by the summer of 1982, his interest in the

DeVoe-Holbein situation, said, "Powerful people make things happen in research. Universities must make sure that the entrepreneurs don't set up personal dictatorships in departments."

This year DeVoe hired secretaries Karen Jacques and Micheline Morano for \$24,000 a year. Both continued to receive \$17,000 annually from McGill, on to DeVoe-Holbein Inc.'s payroll. Professors were forced to wait longer than usual to get manuscripts typed, though they had no idea the secretaries worked for the company. The secretaries no longer are on the company payroll. When the *Daily* called the DeVoe-Holbein Montréal office asking for Morano. The response was, "She doesn't work for us anymore."

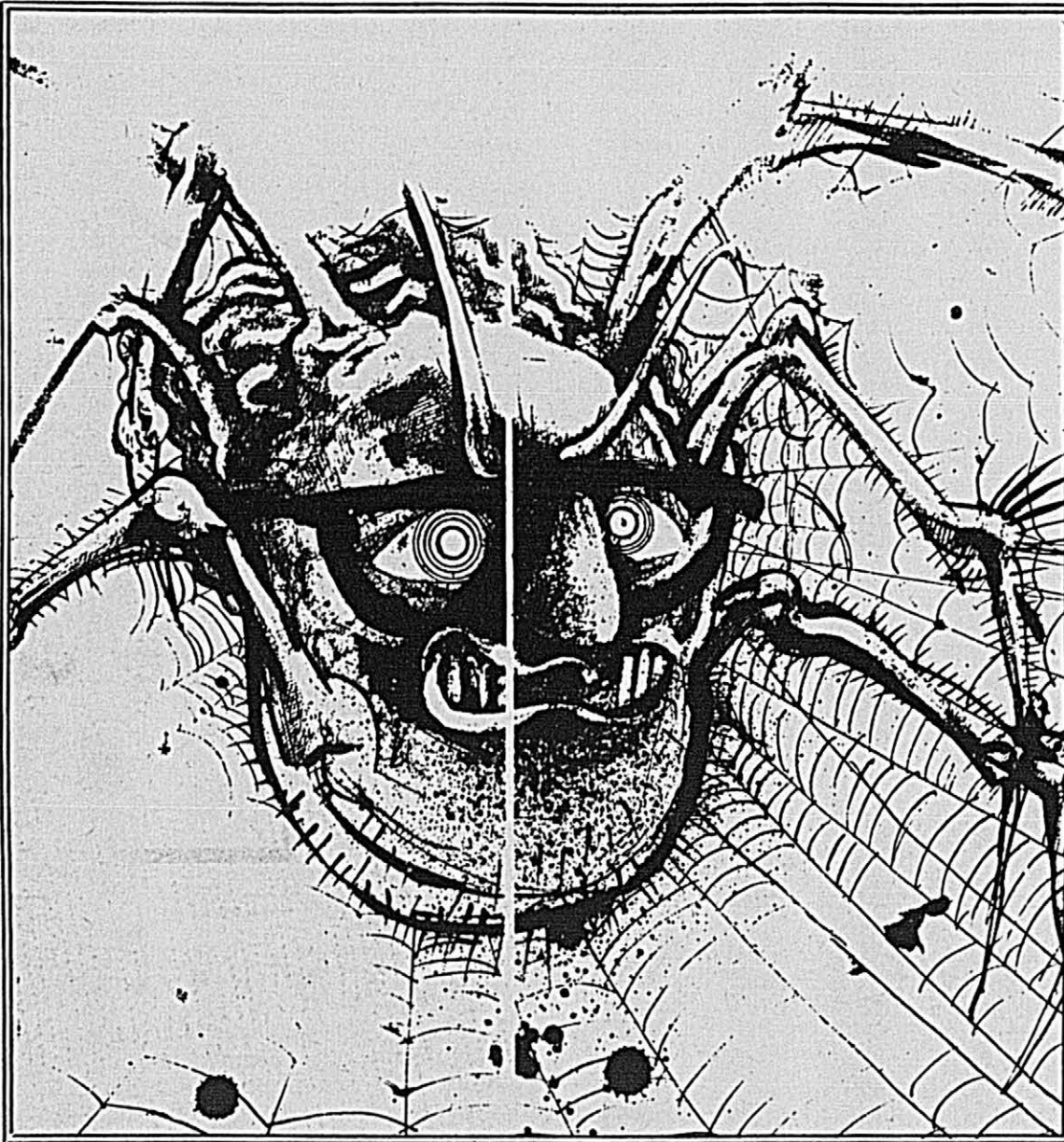
The Microbiology department's chief technician, Peter Broderick, working together with Yam, spent much of his time testing DeVoe and Holbein's invention. Broderick was later accused of disloyalty — suspected of talking to reporters — and will lose his job with the department December 15.

Daniel said Concordia's administration "runs a somewhat tighter ship" than McGill. "I found the publicity this (DeVoe-Holbein) case had very helpful," Daniel said. "It takes press coverage to make people aware of the issues. People will realise universities are there basically to use public funds for public purposes, and you have to be very careful when private interests get involved."

McGill's response to the conflicts created by DeVoe-Holbein's corporate involvement has been to create the Academic-Industrial Relationships Review committee, conduct an audit on the money spent (led by V.P. Research Gordon MacLachlan, who approved the funds to begin with), and negotiate a one-year unpaid leave of absence for DeVoe.

Following the example set by American universities for conflicts of interest, where professors were asked to leave, would be appropriate for Professors DeVoe and Holbein. A public inquiry to look into the abuse of money, power, and trust by the two professors, as the McGill Faculty Union asked last week, is necessary to begin to restore some confidence in the ethics of the entire university. McGill should provide compensation to those students and faculty members whose academic careers have been damaged by DeVoe and Holbein.

McGill administrators continue to evade the truth, preferring instead to collegially contain an affair which has multiplied beyond the bounds of University control.



publication of the findings that all may share in them. DeVoe and Holbein had their work done in utmost secrecy, asking their government-paid employees to sign strict non-disclosure agreements.

By contrast, the policy of Washington University has been not to limit information, but rather to have university researchers submit their papers before they are published. The funding company, in this case Monsanto, has the right to request delay of publication "for a brief period." (N.Y. Times, Sept. 83).

In 1978 when DeVoe first became chair of the Microbiology department, he

got to be a big operation, it was just like a cancer that took over. The students were just getting pushed to the side."

They formalised this agreement in January 1983 when they began renting lab space at McGill. While at American universities negotiations over rental of private lab space lead to complex, specific agreements, at McGill, the administration agreed as soon as possible to get what benefit it could from a lab which was already there. The rental agreement was passed as a resolution by the Board of Governors and only later was drawn up into written form.

At Concordia things are also

academic lab was really disappearing. You'd go in to talk about your data and your research and he would be telling you about how he was going to earn a million dollars."

Holbein, who still has several graduate students, has had them teach at least 12 of his undergraduate lectures. Microbiology professor Fred Archibald said, "Two or three lectures is as much as a grad student should have to teach. Holbein has two graduate students teaching his courses. Quite a few courses are given by people other than Holbein. I would think that's not a normal situation."

Daniel, commenting on the

modern state.

The 'Civilianisation' of the RCMP

by Albert Nerenberg

Romping out of some Arthurian legend, Canada's secret police, the RCMP, still maintains a dubious reputation as a fraternity of brave courteous gentlemen of the law despite their present state. Government faith in the RCMP has faltered as proof of corruption and misuse of power has been brought against the service by Federal enquiries. Removing the tarnish from Canada's untouchable Mounties may be one of the main motives behind the creation of the new "civilian" Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS).

The formation of the CSIS should initiate a gradual transfer of present RCMP staff to form the core of the new civilian agency. Just what is meant by the "civilianisation" of Canadian security intelligence has been cause for turmoil in Parliament.

Civilianisation is not a word in the English language. The "civilians" who will run the service will not wear uniforms or have "Sergeant" or "Inspector" before their names. But their mandate will probably amount to few changes from that of current RCMP Intelligence. On duty, RCMP officers have already proven themselves capable of discarding the bright red suits, big hats, guns and simulated thighs, and then pretending to be your basic average guy with short hair. The new agents will also have many of the special legal provisions accorded to the RCMP, plus a few more.

What is the difference?

Bill C-157, the legislation for creating the agency, threatens citizens with a penalty of five years or more for disclosing the identity of an agent or informer employed by the CSIS. This puts anyone who has been the victim of illegal activities by CSIS, or suspects them of such, in a difficult position. All disclosures of illegal actions by CSIS agents, according to the Bill, would be the sole responsibility of the Director of the Security service.

At the same time, the Bill gives agents the legal right "to take such reasonable actions as are reasonably necessary to enable them to perform their duties." Bill C-157 makes any citizen suspect if he/she is work-

ing for the "overthrow of the Canadian government." Citizens are also liable for investigation if involved in an organisation working for the overthrow of the most repressive foreign dictatorship.

RCMP smarter than the government

Something quite like the CSIS may already be in existence. A little known RCMP organisation — the National Crime Intelligence Section (NCIS) has entered the domestic intelligence field.

An investigation by the Vancouver Civil Liberties Action/Security Project (CLASP) has found that the the Intelligence Section has gone well beyond its mandate of combatting organised crime and has been gathering information on political activist groups of both the left and the right for at least two years.

Following four years of investigation by the McDonald and Keable Commissions, the RCMP saw the Federal government announce in August, 1981, that the RCMP security service would be split off into a civilian service. RCMP officers were quietly moved from the security service to the Intelligence Section.

The National Crime Intelligence Section has small detachments in the major Canadian cities and has friendly ties with local police forces. In the last five years they have re-organised and are much more decentralised than they were in 1978. They have integrated with local RCMP detachments while maintaining their own lines of communication. The Intelligence Section has files on 1.8 million Canadians.

Members frequently watch public demonstrations for 'terrorists' and 'suspicious' political organisations. When the Queen visited Vancouver, Intelligence section officers moved among the crowds looking for 'kooks', according to CLASP.

The NCIS frequently videotapes political demonstrations for familiar faces. The Ku Klux Klan has alleged that members have been harassed by Intelligence Section agents. Intelligence Section officers, according to CLASP, are known to be establishing a "strike force" to monitor unions for illegal activities.

technology. Meanwhile, people will never again be able to be certain of their privacy.

People who, for any reason, wish to have a room swept for traditional bugs will discover that in Montréal it costs at least \$2000 per room.

SATELLITES

The U.S. government claims to be able to accurately estimate the yield of the Soviet wheat crop by space satellite. Satellites in orbit around the planet can relay photographic representations of individual grains on a single stock of wheat. If this is true, it's doubtful that satellite vision is presently solely devoted to examining microscopic portions of a harvest. If the process becomes more affordable and sophisticated, we can expect a future where the entire surface of the earth can be scanned for 'suspicious' activities.

Documentation

Much of the information on Micro-Tracing, Voice Identification, and Laser surveillance contained in this article, is based on illegal studies done on Swiss and West German police, and therefore is not credited. Although Canadian police are not yet as advanced in applied surveillance techniques, Western police forces frequently co-operate to distribute this technology among themselves.

Acknowledgements: (Micro-tracing) Dr. Jacob Meier, head of the Research Unit of the Criminal Police in Zurich. Dr. Christfried Leszczewski, head of the Criminalistics Institute of the B.K.A. in Wiesbaden. The Criminalistics Publishers of Hamburg.

by Albert Nerenberg

The FBI has been training specially selected Canadian policemen in surveillance, anti-terrorism, and manipulation of the media and police unions. The training is free. The FBI pays all expenses except travel for the lucky Canadians chosen for the twelve week courses.

According to Frank Barbetta of the Metro Toronto Police, "the United States Department of Justice does not charge us any money for our officers attending the courses." (December 23rd 1977, Ottawa Journal)

The FBI courses can be passports to promotion for the Canadians involved. While it may seem legitimate to offer free training to U.S. police forces, extending the same opportunities to foreigners strongly hints at the FBI's larger interest in police activity in Canada. Meanwhile, Canadian policemen remain indebted to the FBI for the experience.

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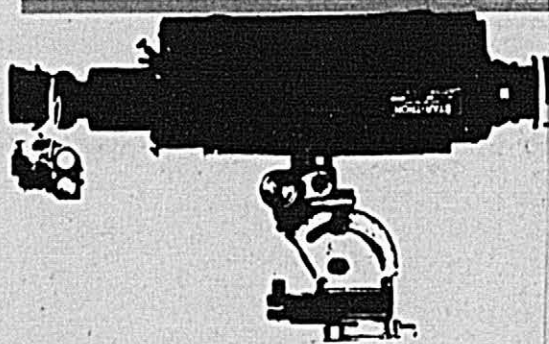
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by Albert Nerenberg

The technology available for Canadian police to watch the private lives of Canadians has in many ways already outstripped George Orwell's science-fiction prophecy "Thought Police."

Hollywood stereotypes of old-time police investigators, crime technologists, lab technicians, and photographers are real, but they are now working alongside biologists, physicists, chemists, engineers, computer programmers, and researchers. State surveillance in Canada involves a quasi-clandestine array of related high-tech manufacturers, government intelligence agencies, the RCMP, local and provincial police forces, tactical military units, and Bell telephone company. Surveillance science is advancing well ahead of its public documentation. The technology is applied with the knowledge that an unaware public increases the effectiveness of surveillance devices.

WIRE-TAPPING

Contrary to common belief, phone taps are completely silent and easily

available to the police. You would know from my 'clicks' on your phone that you are being monitored. Phones can be monitored by someone simply listening in numbers or video display terminals, telephone exchange away.

Authorisations for taps are made under the Access to Information Act and can be obtained from Supreme or lower court judges. An authorisation targets an individual, not a particular phone. Some police, authorisations are an easily ignored formality. In fact, it seems the police call the phone whenever they want to. An authorisation only be applied in a legal proceeding.

Sergeant Norman, Montréal RCMP in all Montréal RCMP taps have been authorized. "It's always done," "We must conform to the law."

The law, however, does not demand authorisation nor make unauthorized wire-taps illegal. Criminal code states "the mere installation of the recording device (tap) does not constitute interception. This is the installation prior to the granting of authorisation, in made subsequent to the granting of an authorisation are not unlawful."

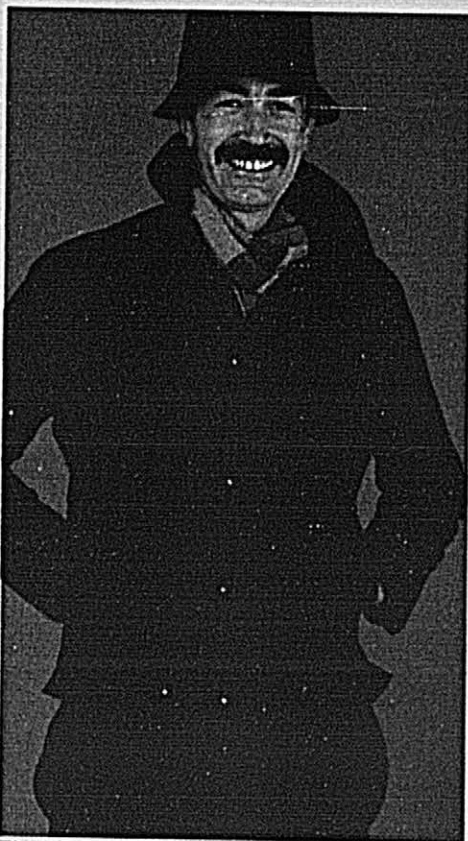
Taps are set up with recording equipment



ME-TOO CHILDREN PACK-SACK. SAC À DOS POUR ENFANTS. \$14.



BERGANS CHILDREN CARRIER. PORTE BÉBÉ BERGANS. \$119.



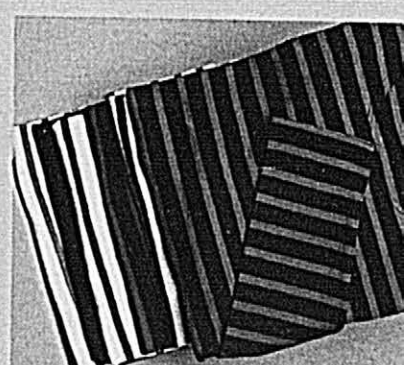
The famous breathable BARBOUR'S JACQUET and assorted hat. Rain-proof Britain. VESTE BARBOUR. Un imperméable qui respire 100% coton huilé. à partir de/from \$170



MOUNTAINEERING PARKA. Elegant for city use. à partir de/from \$98. Waterproof but breathable GORE-TEX PARKA. à partir de/from \$118. THINSULATE JACKET offers warmth without bulk. à partir de/from \$118. PARKA EN 60/40. Doublé 60/40 ou laine. PARKA EN GORE-TEX. Le tissu intelligent! NOUVEL ISOLANT THINSULATE. Chaleur et minceur combinées.



HAND-FREE FLASHLIGHT. Powerful, compact and trusty. LAMPE FRONTALE BIBOLLET. Se manipule même avec des mitaines. Ne risque pas de s'allumer dans le sac à dos. \$24.95



ALL-COTTON SWEATER is hand-knitted casual wear. CHANDAILS BRETONS. Tout en coton à partir de/from \$28

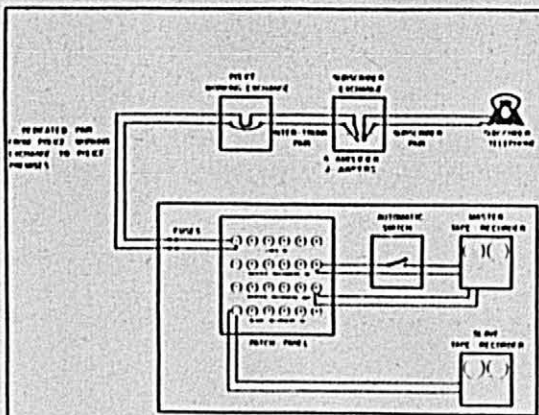
THE GLOBE TROTTER

De la Montagne

The Globe Trotter

Sherbrooke W.

Two doors from Holt Renfrew



target phone off the hook, the drop in voltage activates the tape recorder without a sound. The same thing will happen when the phone rings. There is no way to know they're listening to you.

In the U.S., a major development in the level of police access to the telephone system came with the implementation of the Bell unit-pricing system, expected soon in Canada.

tapping by pointing to the telephone fraud law. Bell security in Montréal is unaware of any such law in Canada.

In many cases, police are financing the development of phone-tapping technology. Telecom, a division of Mitel Inc., is developing a computer-based wire-tap for the RCMP.

Taps are not limited to private phones. Many pay

BENJAMIN FOENAR (Grad. 1989) Québec Police Force
CLAUDE J. QUINN (Grad. 1978) Québec Police Force
J.R. ROCHE, (Grad. 1939) Judge, Court of the Session

ding made by police is indeed the voice of the accused.

A method known as a 'sound spectrograph', developed by Mr. Kersta, a physicist, has also been used in U.S. courts. The spectrograph works by electronically translating the

are only possible microscopically or by chemical analysis.

Micro-tracing is currently used by Swiss and German police forces to solve murder cases and to monitor political organisations. Micro-traces could easily be used by police to

ern state.

The 'Civilianisation' of the RCMP

by Albert Nerenberg

Romping out of some Arthurian legend, Canada's secret police, the RCMP, still maintains a dubious reputation as a fraternity of brave, courteous gentlemen of the law despite their present state. Government faith in the RCMP has faltered as proof of corruption and misuse of power has been brought against the service by Federal enquiries. Removing the tarnish from Canada's untouchable Mounties may be one of the main motives behind the creation of the

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This course provides a working knowledge of the

vibrations are decoded and translated back into sound — voices.

If this process can be made cheaper and more portable it will allow surveillance agents to go about their jobs unfettered, with casual convenience, courtesy of laser

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the supplement

The English Beat and UB40: Snap, crackle, reggae, POP, for breakfast

by Brendan Kelly

When she woke up in the morning, the first thing she did was to put on UB40's *Labour of Love*. The sweet sounds of Jamaican reggae (filtered through the imagination of these eight English musicians — both black and white) made the idea of getting dressed and trekking into the freezing kitchen to put on the kettle almost bearable. Almost.

The record had an electronic sound to it, but unlike all the U.K. synth bands she deplored, *Labour of Love* had so much warm spirit. Certainly some of the songs were melancholy — *She Caught the Train*, *Please Don't Make Me Cry* — but the following rhythm and soothing keyboards turned every tune into a celebration. UB40's version of the Slickers' *Johnny Too Bad* was nothing short of transcendental pop.

Margarite had been a big reggae fan ever since seeing *The Harder They Come* several years earlier and so was familiar with most of the songs UB40 were covering on the record. They had really cleaned up the sound of the oldies they chose — no roots reggae here, never mind rub-a-dub style — but it would have been insincere to try to recreate the Trenchtown rock sound of the Kingston slums under sophisticated British recording conditions.

Labour of Love perhaps fell short of the greatness of the artists they were paying tribute to (which is not a damning comment when the artists are people like Bob Marley and Jimmy Cliff) but it was still better than most of the reggae she had heard in the last year.

She could even handle *Red Red Wine* in spite of the fact that it was written by Neil Diamond. But only first thing in the morning. In her more cynical moods, it left a bad taste and made her want to laugh.

As Margarite sipped her tea, she read the liner notes over again.

"This is a selection of songs... They represent reggae when it was first called by that name. Reggae before it was discovered by cops, sociologists, and T.V. producers. Before it was claimed by lefties, liberals, punks and Rastas."

Between songs, she heard the tapping of typewriter keys and so sauntered into Emile's room to find her, as usual, hunched over her Olivetti. She peered over Emile's shoulder at the half-full sheet.

Rock 'n' Roll is, in many ways, the ultimate consumer culture. It has very few literary pretensions, relies on the most basic musical conventions, and is usually an unabashedly commercial product — the stars are often embarrassed when the word "art" is mentioned.

These qualities lead to a serious questioning of the role and/or use of rock criticism. Consumer guides yes, but why analysis? Rock fans are notorious for ignoring the judgements of the critics. The most widely read rock press — the dailies in the big cities, *Rolling Stone*, *Creem* — barely qualify as criticism. "Serious" rock writers are overqualified for their trade. They read too many books, spend too much time pouring over the lyric sheet, and are generally hyper-politicized.

"Doing school work again, Emile?" she asked.

"Communications may be quite an open field but they still don't like when I go on about rock. This is my letter to rock scribe Dave Marsh about his political newsletter *Rock and Roll Confidential*.

little redistribution of income. Marsh could send some of his income to an aspiring, young, rock crit like you, Emile. Would you refuse it?"

"Very humorous. Still, RRC is a relief for those of us sick of

opinion that art should have nothing to do with politics is itself a political attitude.

"RRC recognizes the underlying political issues in rock — corporate sponsorship of concerts, racism on the radio and elsewhere etc. — and can write about them since they have no advertisers to harass them (it is sold entirely by subscription)."

Bored, Margarite walked out of the room, leaving Emile

d'être is to rake in cash for the company and the group. What *Is* shows signs of being hastily thrown together: the cover is bland enough to look like it was designed by the record company, the line-up credits are incomplete, and *Best Friend* is wrongly attributed to *Wha'appen?* (it's really off *I Just Can't Stop It*).

"But standard complaints aside, *What Is* proves eloquently that the Beat were miles ahead of the other ska-revival bands (retrogressive imitators that they were). From the fast rocking of their debut *I Just Can't Stop It* to the more Caribbean calypso/reggae sound of *Wha'appen?* to the sophisticated 'pop' of their last studio LP *Special Beat Service*, The Beat have created consistently addictive, hip-shaking pop 'n' roll.

"But even after you hang up your dancin' shoes, the witty and smart words about personal politics (*Mirror in the Bathroom* on alienation, *Twist and Crawl* on sexual angst) and collective politics (*Stand Down, Margaret*, an editorial on Thatcher's rule) hold the attention of the other end of your body.

Verses like this spray like machine gun fire over the non-stop boat:

There's a training course, where boys and girls with real ambition;

start a new job in a factory, where they're making ammunition,

but it makes them think of stealing,

when they read between the lines,

through the owners of this fun fair,

you won't find the ride you like.

Get a job.

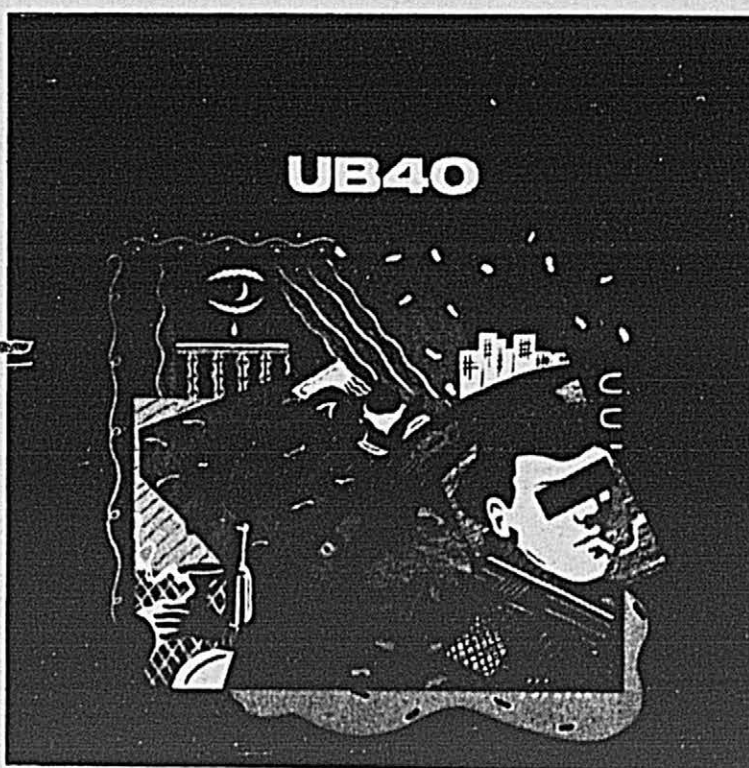
"If you have the money, buy the three original LP's. If not, *What Is The English Beat* is not a bad Readers' Digest condensed version of their career to whet your appetite."

"You've got some competition," Margarite shouted to Emile, who had recommenced typing.

She had to admit she sympathized with Emile's argument about the politics of rock. But there still had to be a balance. After all, your final function was only to tell people to put down \$8 for a record or not.

She would still listen to UB40 during breakfast, at least 'til she got sick of it.

"Do you want some tea while you type, Emile?"



"I think there's a contradiction between his status as what has been called a 'platinum journalist' — ie. author of best-selling rock bios., etc. — and his populist political line in the newsletter."

Getting nasty, Margarite snapped, "Maybe you'd like a

the rock press' stagnant, apolitical style of hack journalism.

"Musicians as well as the press need to be reminded of George Orwell's jibe that 'the

alone again with her typewriter and stack of white paper.

Back at the kitchen table, she toasted a slice of bread, buttered it quickly while the bread was still hot, and grabbed yesterday's paper. She flipped to the entertainment section.

The first line of Emile's review ("UB40, once one of the most outspoken groups in the English scene, have retreated into the haven of safe pop.") was enough. She moved on to the next article.

"Previously, the most artistically successful survivors of the British ska revival, The English Beat have broken up and, to mark their demise, have released the compilation *What is the English Beat?*

"Technically it is not a greatest hits collection because over half the songs are not on any of the Beat's three other albums. In fact, two of the 'new' songs are live versions of previously recorded tunes and several of the other 'new' tracks are slight remixes of cuts from previous LP's. The only real bonus for veteran fans is the inclusion of three UK-only singles.

"Greatest hits discs are usually dull affairs whose *raison*

the supplement

Inner mind and the cultural self

by Angela Dunn

Shashi Roeder, owner of Galerie Etre, possesses a transcendent vitality which pervades the gallery. Her presence is as compelling as a lotus, simple and yet exotic.

According to Shashi, Michel Foucault's *Madness and Civilization* is "where she's at" presently. While in reading Foucault's treatise on creativity and madness, she also personifies the book. She talks about the "cultural self" and the "inner self" in a continuous struggle to reconcile the two. Says Shashi, "there is always a dialogue going between the inner mind and the cultural self." Consequently, "art, literature and music combine with a dipping of the psyche in truths."

The artist, and my intrusion, her art, are studies in paradox. One of her most accomplished pieces, titled *End It Now/Start Again*, is a work which touches on Jacques Derrida's notions of literature. The piece destroys itself in the art of creation, questions its own genesis in a deconstructive representation. The result is an individualisation arrived at through a clash of oppositions. Shashi believes this work appeals to the "scholarly mind".

A former Gestalt therapist, Shashi also holds a M.A. in English Literature and is currently pursuing Religious Studies at McGill. However, she deliberately avoided formal artistic training. She was told by art schools not to 'spoil' her style with training. Hence her approach was to learn nothing about colour, skills or straight lines which Shashi believes make art "mechanical".

"The images come from the unconscious", she says. "They are an expression of the activity of my inner life. Of course, I have a sense of colour, of proportion and a very active imagination. My fantasy world is very rich".

The content of her art falls into several categories, although as an enterprise, it is all aimed at the rehabilitation of the modern world's estrangement from the self.

"It is my way of communicating most honestly, with the world," Shashi explains. "Some of my art is a statement on society. I point out the ills of modern society, for instance, alienation."

More predominant in Shashi's work are recurring primordial images, which translate mythology at a personal level.

"I agree here with Sontag, who makes a sharp distinction between eroticism and pornography. I'm not in favour of pornography. Eroticism allows the cultural self to be replenished in a sophisticated fashion without being offended." Some of Shashi's work is lighthearted and has an element of the hilarious. These works are a celebration of the child-like quality in adults, a recovery of the child archetype.

In terms of inspiration, Shashi says Paul Klee was instrumental in her painting. "His art revives the state of childhood. He paints from primordial instinct, with very Jungian images. There is cooperation between the conscious and the unconscious."

perhaps because she is as eccentric as he. "Dali is fabulous. His painting has an emotional quality, in his ability to manipulate the human body and show sensuality. Archetypal images are treated in a manner that is so free, has a modern dimension and a touch of humour. Dali makes the state of schizophrenia look useful. In the field of psychiatry, I relate art to the psyche. Dali appears to me to be a person who makes use of his ability to have visions, to hallucinate. The realm of the unconscious is available to him."

Shashi spoke about imitative art, which she avoids. "I'm against painting landscapes. Man must never substitute or imitate Nature. It's disgusting, this Montréal sale of landscapes, it should be prohibited. It's an insult to Nature. The beauty of Nature lies in its freedom, its ability to move, to dance to the wind, to seal it behind glass is a shame, a mockery of Nature. All the galleries, at least on Sherbrooke, in the English Canadian district, are formal, demanding, presumptuous. Other than art investors, no one dares go in because they are intimidating. Therefore, they are socially irresponsible. They are there to make money. They buy big name art; it's more like a stock market."

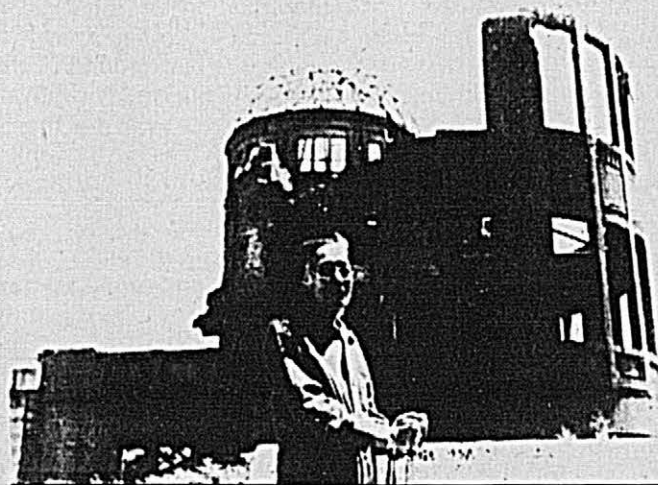
Among her opinions, Shashi believes an artist should be educated — should be able to provide his or her own criticism. Higher education is necessary for the artist to articulate the mood behind a particular painting. To have an

"intellectual and socially responsible mind" allows the artist to express his or her intentions in art. "It can be corroborated," said Shashi, "but it's preferable for an artist to express what he or she meant in a painting, as Klee did."

Ms. Roeder also believes that "art needs a new paradigm: Perhaps we're on the brink of a Renaissance." To this

end, she is initiating a new movement in art, but was reluctant to give details. However, she did disclose that one of the projects will involve a film with Nastassia Kinski.

Galerie Etre is located at 1324 Sherbrooke west. Beginning with a vernissage on December 12, an exposition of works by Benjamin Leyton will run until December 30.



Critical kultcha listings

by Brendan Kelly
PRINT:

Open City: I am completely biased seeing as the majority of the people who put out Montréal's newest News and Culture (can't they spell?) Magazine are old Daily hacks but *Open City* still deserves a plug as an anglophone mag that manages to avoid stooping to the level of Gazette journalism.

It serves an important function as a forum for young Montréal writers, so it should be supported not only because it's worth reading (which it is) but also to keep alive English writing in Montréal.

The second edition was published today. Buy it. \$1.75.

FILM:

Quadrophenia: You don't have to be a mod or even a Who fan to like Frank Roddam's 1979 film about youth culture in mid-60's England. It is about adolescent alienation and how the mod movement tried to channel this frustration into sharp clothes, drugs, scooters, rock 'n' roll and street brawls with rockers.

Phil Daniels is perfect as the uptight hero because both his physique and his nervous energy fit the part so well. It doesn't end up condescending or excessively moral like most teenage/rock movies but it is also not as cerebral as Townshend's opera.

The oldies are well-chosen too.

At Cinema V, Friday, December 9, 21:30. \$1.99.

The War Game: Peter Watkins's 1966 film about the ef-

fects of a nuclear blast which won the Academy Award for best documentary in spite of the fact that the BBC banned it (after commissioning it).

Based on the bombing of Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Dresden, and Hamburg, *The War Game* is the most effective anti-nuclear film I've seen. It is a depressingly realistic depiction of the destruction (social, economic and health-wise) of The Bomb and should be seen by anyone who believes in winnable nuclear war.

At the Conservatoire (1455 de Maisonneuve O.), Thursday, December 15, 21:00. \$1.75.

The Jackal of Nahueltoro: Miguel Littin, who was head of Chile Film under Allende, said of this 1969 film: "It is not a propaganda film....it is an analysis of a national reality, a testimony that hopefully will serve the social and political development of my country. This film is a pretext for a discussion of agrarian reform, the marginals of our society, the lack of justice, the moral values that control national education and liberty."

Littin also made *Chile: Promised Land*.

At the Conservatoire, Sunday, December 18, 18:00.

LECTURE:

La Vie et l'oeuvre de Ferdinand Hodler: Talk in French by Jura Brüscheweiler, art historian, Hodler specialist and author of numerous works on the artist.

At the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts (1379 Sherbrooke St. W.), Auditorium. Info: 285-1600. Free.



photo — PETER SALINOWSKI

the supplement

Mixedbandplays ZuluandEuropean

by Leela MadhavaRau

Each year an increasing number of new bands appear on the music scene. In order to be innovative, therefore interesting, many rely on gimmicks. For some, this is their only means to get to the top.

Juluka, who made their North American debut last month in Toronto, are neither "gimmicky" nor new. Their music, to use that trite, tired cliché, is "from the heart".

Juluka attracted a full house to Montréal's Le Spectrum on November 13th, although it was obvious that only a few members of the audience had previously heard the group's music.

Juluka has a characteristic fast becoming the norm for North American and British bands — that of the racially mixed group. However, in their homeland of South Africa, not only is the quality of their music admired but the group's temerity in playing together is regarded as a small victory over the system.

South Africa is governed by legislation laid down in 1949, commonly referred to as the apartheid laws. These regulations are based on the segregation of the races at all levels of daily life, from the bedroom to the cinema.

If not for a policy of cultural amnesty, presently in effect, that applies to **Juluka**, the group would not be permitted to play together in any public place. This clause, officially entitled "experimental cultural leniency", is the group's lifeline within South Africa.

One of the co-founders of the group, Johnny Clegg, an anthropologist at the University of Witwatersrand, stated in a recent interview, "Africans think of people as having a basic ugliness and a way of shining. To recognise someone's ugliness is to understand him, and then to appreciate how important in relief those moments of excellence are."

Although this statement may seem an idealistic oversimplification of the problems faced daily by South Africans, it is a quality that comes across very clearly in a concert situation.

The band members, black and white alike, dressed in African garb, began the concert with songs heavily influenced by black musicians living in the township areas of Johannesburg. In a song entitled *Umbaqanga Music*, **Juluka** explores in words and rhythms the works of these musicians. Several other songs also used a similar technique to incorporate music from the various

traditional tribal chants and songs.

Many of **Juluka's** songs reflect the mixed nature of the group, the lyrics combining both English and African passages. Unlike the somewhat pretentious tones this brings out in some groups, the combination is very effective within the context of **Juluka**.

Another rare element for a North American concert was the addition of tribal dances performed during songs and alone to a background of tribal chants. Clegg clearly captivated the audience with his dancing abilities. While his movements were not as natural as those of

the group's black dancer, Clegg's dances obviously required long hours of practice.

Juluka can only be faulted on a political level. While their stand on apartheid is obvious, they did not seem to take full advantage of the opportunities they have to educate the public on South Africa. A good example was a song, roughly translated into English as *We*

Will Fetch Peace as It Will not Come to Us, concerning the death in detention of white trade union activist Neil Aggett. While Clegg stated the song was dedicated to an activist who died in jail, he did not explain the circumstances or reasons for the death.

Overall, however, **Juluka's** performance and existence may be termed one of pure happiness and resilience against the odds they have faced for the past fifteen years.



Thomas Mauch: Opinions and Comment

by Marie-Catherine Giguère

Thomas Mauch, the image magician, has created a photography in such films as Werner Herzog's *Aguirre, the Wrath of God* and *Fitzcarraldo* which takes viewers away from the real world, at least for a few hours. Mauch has also worked with Werner Schroeter, Alexander Kluge and Helma Sanders-Brahms, all major figures of the German cinema.

He started working in Munich as a camera-assistant in his early twenties. From there, he worked his way up to director of photography, winning a German film award for his work on *Aguirre*.

Commenting on his style, Mauch said, "I don't think that my style must be good for every movie. It depends on the story, the director, the circumstances. The style of images in Herzog movies is very developed. We started creating it in *The Science of Life* and *Even Dwarfs Start Small*. It looks a bit naïve

and distant from people now. Style is a bit of a dangerous thing, as sometimes photographers attempt to say that their style is more important than the rest of the world's."

He considers the director/cameraperson relationship to be very important. He believes this two-way communication while filming is essential and "is at a loss when I'm the actual director of the film. There's nobody to control me and that's a problem. I have to create somebody who is not existing at this moment; it's only an abstract idea, and I have to look for him. That's necessary, and that's my problem in doing movies as a director. I can do a movie all by myself, with the director just hanging around. Maybe he's just doing a lot of nonsense. I can correct him, but in order to correct someone, there has to be an action that I can correct."

Mauch also had quite definite opinions on the state of the European cinema. The French, he believes, are doing poorly.

"The young directors have no chance, and if they do, they make some fashion kitsch, like *Diva*. I didn't like it, but the photography wasn't bad. The Italians have been in a crisis for the past twenty years, except maybe for Bertolucci and the Taviani brothers. The British situation was bad but it is improving with some independent productions coming out."

"The last ten years belong to the Germans but now it's going down. I think the next five years will be very hard for us. At the moment, there's nothing left and the last things I've seen in Germany were not very interesting. The German film situation is coming in contact with difficult political and financial climates," he said.

Mauch stated that much of his funding comes through a self-help organisation which

gets a certain percentage of the price of every cinema ticket sold. Other funding comes from the Ministry of the Interior and the ministries of Cultural Affairs in the various provinces. Mauch is quite vocal when asked about art in cinema:

"Art is a secondary product of doing movies, but not more, and it's our problem to do art, or not to do art, in the name of giving our best."

Mauch hopes to work with Americans, because he's fascinated by the fact that everything is done professionally.

He also has the opportunity to go to work in Mexico with Herzog in a few years. The film, presently in pre-production with the tentative title *Aztecs*, will be produced by Dino deLaurentis. Mauch is also working on a feature film for which he will perform the dual role of director/cinematographer.

the supplement

Modernwriter borrows Dostoevsky

Brian Walker

The Philosopher's Pupil by
Iris Murdoch

The Philosopher's Pupil is the 21st novel that Iris Murdoch has written, and at 576 pages, one of the longest. Although it is an extremely intelligent book and even at times a very beautiful book, it is seriously flawed by length, verbosity and lack of insight.

The philosopher referred to in the title is John Robert Rozanov, who returns to his home town of Ennistone after many years absence to find that he has become a focus of attention. His pupil is George McCaffrey, the black sheep of Ennistone, who had been dismissed from Rozanov's tutelage several years earlier but remained obsessed by his former teacher.

Those familiar with Iris Murdoch's other novels will recognize in Rozanov the character of philosopher-enchancer, one of her stock figures. Although physically repulsive, he manages, through sheer force of will, to cast his spell over most of the people in the book. The plot revolves around Rozanov, George, and their relatives, especially the huge McCaffrey clan.

There are so many characters in this book that at times it resembles one of those interminable family sagas that are sold in bus stations and at the check-out counters of supermarkets. The structure of the book is roughly parallel to that of Dostoevsky's *The Possessed* and has borrowed many of its stylistic devices. As in Dostoevsky's book, there is a narrator who tells the story and plays a small part in it. There is the same small town atmosphere and the same feeling that the town folk are filling the role of a Greek chorus, interpreting the events of the plot through the eyes of the common people. Rozanov's character is similar to that of Stavrogin in *The Possessed* and his relationship with George is similar to that of his prototype with Peter Verkhovensky.

Iris Murdoch has been writing novels since the mid-fifties and many of them have been quite brilliant but there are few people who would mistake her for a new Dostoevsky and the idea of her doing an update of *The Possessed* seems singularly misguided. She runs into all sorts of problems.

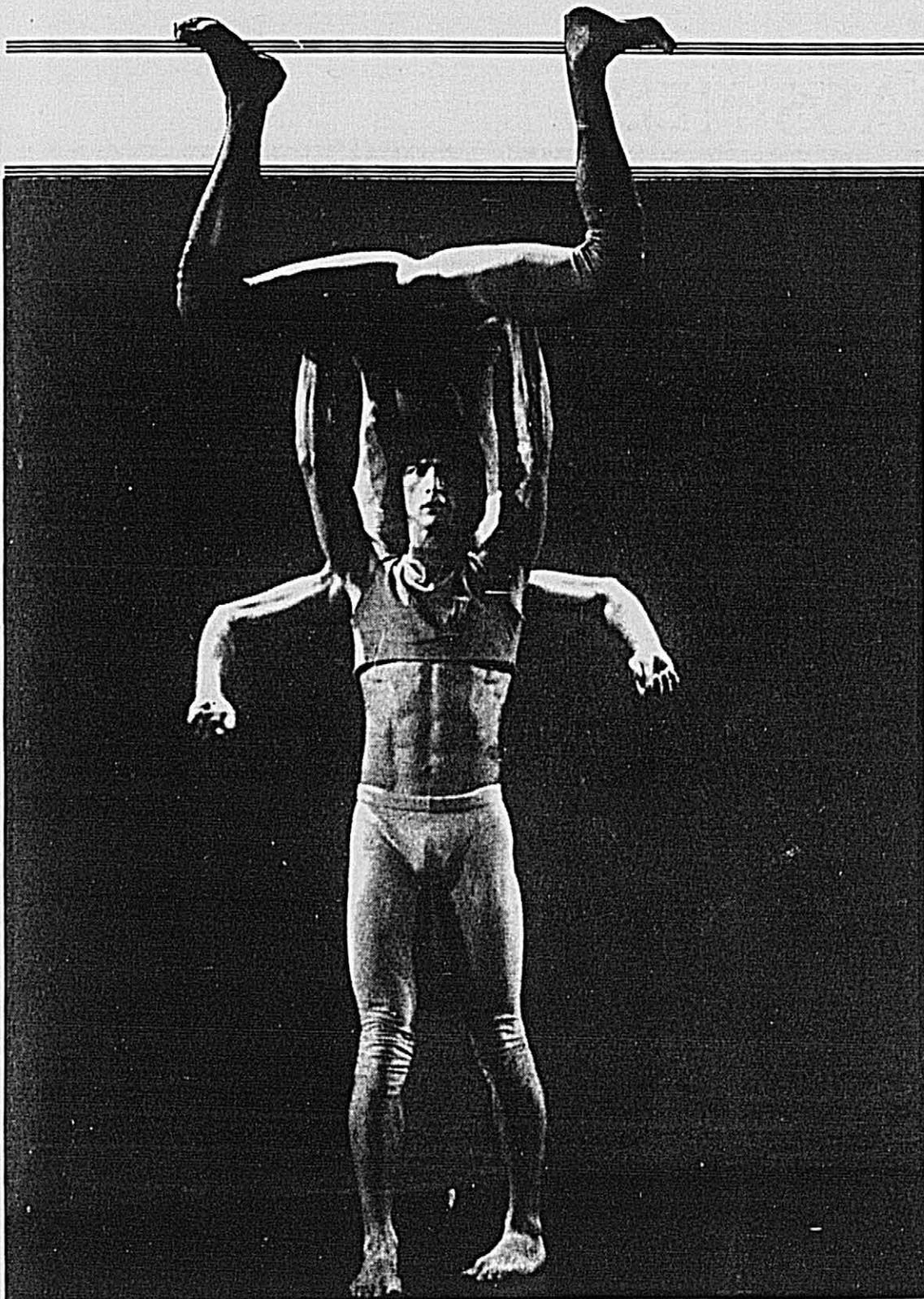
One of the major ones is with the narrative structure. Since the story is told from the point of view of one of its minor characters the author is limited in what she can say.

At the end of the novel Murdoch has her narrator write: "As I now end this one, somebody might say: but how on earth do you know all these things about all these people? Well, where does one person end and another person begin? It is my role in life to listen to stories. I also had the assistance of a certain lady."

Structural problems would be forgotten if not for deeper difficulties that make them stand out. Iris Murdoch's biggest problem in this book is sloppy writing. She doesn't seem to have taken the time to look for appropriate ways of describing things. Instead of capturing a character or a situation with a well-turned phrase, she needs pages and pages. She is never content just to sketch in a few details and let the reader supply the rest. She seems to think that she gets closer to things just by piling words over them.

But it is not enough to write this book off as just a botched attempt to imitate Dostoevsky. Iris Murdoch is a philosopher working at Oxford, and a writer of rare intelligence and perception. She is one of the few novelists to look seriously at some of the more thorny problems of moral choice in the twentieth century. Her view of society is similar in some ways to that of Jane Austen. In both writers one finds the characters tightly bound together in a web of moral causality. All actions, no matter how small, have consequences, and the only way to act well is to be morally meticulous. Since there is a general tendency these days to look at the economic results of actions and to ignore their ethical consequences, Iris Murdoch's re-emphasis on morality makes us aware of a side of life that we may have a tendency to forget.

Yet, all the same, her brilliant moral observations lie buried underneath a lot of rather fluffy prose. It is a shame that such an intelligent writer should write a book that is so often graceless and dull. *The Philosopher's Pupil* would have made a great 200 page novel, but as it is, it just isn't worth the effort it takes to slog through it.



The latest in dance choreography

by Dennis Marinakis

"In dance, contrary to many other art forms, the man is at a disadvantage given prevailing cultural stereotypes. His traditional role has been a restricted one. Lifting the ballerina — that sort of thing."

That's how Dena Davida, feminist, teacher and dance promoter, behind *Moment'Homme* described the situation which provoked the two-week long festival of male choreography.

Breaking down stereotypes was only one aspect of the dancefest which took place at *Tangente Danse Actuelle* one of Montréal's most innovative forces in New Dance.

Dancers and choreographers came from across Canada, often seeing each other's work for the first time and comparing notes. The result of all this creative energy was an amazing celebration of movement in all its variety, ranging from the complicated to the controversial to the sublime. From masturbation to frying hamburger.

"Consider your body as architecture, your skeletal girders a strong-delicate supporting

system of bridges, pulley, levers and pivots. Each bone case and jointure designed to accommodate the weight spring upwards and gravitational pull downwards. Only the floor/ground/surface crust to keep you from tumbling toward the earth's core. Alice in the Rabbit Hole."

Contact Improvisation is one of the more exciting techniques highlighted at the festival. No music, no costumes, no frills. Only motion. Physics, fluidity and equilibrium are explored as bodies collide, connect and roll off each other like the proverbial water off a duck's back.

No explicit narrative is developed. The spectator is allowed to free-associate his own script based on personal reaction.

This artsport, unlike ballet, for instance, doesn't attempt to deny gravity: it uses it to achieve a very lyrical plastic effect.

According to Dena, "Contact Improvisation is about touch, sharing weight with a partner," inspired by observed reality: a fish swimming in water, a bird catching an air current.

Peter Ryan, a dancer from

Vancouver, stressed spontaneity. As the name implies, *Contact Improvisation* is unrehearsed. "It's about movement, not intellectualizing about it. You're moving because the situation requires it — Ken Dryden said the same thing about goal-tending."

He went on to say that the quality of men's choreography and participation in dance has increased rapidly in Canada over the last few years. He feels that *Contact Improvisation* has helped because it doesn't require years of training.

It was refreshing to see four avowedly heterosexual men touching each other, unselfconsciously, allowing their bodies to interact freely. Especially in our desensitized society which frowns upon adults touching each other outside of ritualistic or amorous interaction.

The kids in the audience loved it. They giggled, seeing adults do what comes naturally to them: playing. In fact several of them began their own version of *Contact Improvisation* before the dancers had finished their own quivering non-verbal conversation.

CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily, Room 803, Student Union Building, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Deadline is 2:00 p.m. two weekdays prior to publication.

McGill students: \$2.50 per day; for 3 consecutive days, \$2.00 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.75 per day. McGill faculty and staff: \$3.50 per day. All others: \$4.00 per day. *Exact change only, please.*

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

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Free room in exchange for babysitting evenings. 5 1/2 near Mt. Royal Metro & St. Denis. Education student preferred. Call Pat or Garth 525-9982 for details.

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Sublet sunny 1 1/2 only two minutes from campus. Available January 1. Call 842-0074.

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nished, clean, pool, sauna — call 286-0989.

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Wanted: Ride to Ottawa any day between December 20-24. Will share expenses. Please call 933-5250 evenings or early mornings.

372 — LOST & FOUND

Lost: a green scottish scarf (MacIntyre-Clan) somewhere en route Redpath-Leacock-McConnell. Please return before my neck gets cold. If found, phone 288-9743.

Lost: a 10k gold rope bracelet. Possibly lost in the Rutherford Physics Building. If found please call 286-9834. Your honesty will be rewarded.

Lost: Blue Jean Jacket with corduroy collar at ASUS Christmas Pub last Friday night.

Great sentimental value — Reward. No questions asked. Phone 844-6937.

374 — PERSONAL

Dearest Pinhead: As you enter your third decade, remember that more than memories, you have hopes and dreams. You have been the brightest spot in my wonderful stay at McGill. Love, Miguel

Dear Girls: Bob Schnapps is not a male chauvinist, if a bubble-bath is not available, he is willing to shower with you. Failing exams, book now.

Leslie: Santa hopes you will like his next present. Check the kitchen, leave no door unopened. Your beloved Secret Santa.

Malcom 'Romeo' Harvey. Now that the faculty of music knows about 'us', why don't we think about coming out of the secret?!! Mysteriously yours, Juliet.

Special thanks to everyone who judged at the McGill High School Debating Tournament. Don't forget us at Winter Carnival, Feb 3 & 4. The Debating Union.

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385 — NOTICES

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Fort Lauderdale Dec 27 - Jan 5 \$210 US.
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OPEN HOUSE pre-holiday party Tuesday, December 20th, 4-6 pm. Hosted by Chaplaincy Service and Newman Centre. All students and staff welcome to drop-in. 3484 Peel.

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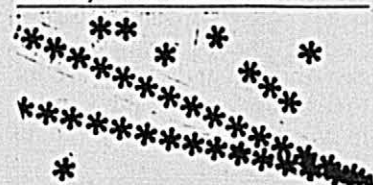
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by Mike Ryan

Many people in Canada are not aware of the fact that freedom of religion does not apply to Native people and in fact is outrightly denied. Native people have been asking, demanding, and struggling for the right to pray to the Creator in the way that was given to them.

The government of Canada admits that, yes, Native Spiritual rights are being denied, and promises to make amends as soon as possible. They are working with elders drawing up policies and guidelines. But at the same time, Native prisoners are being persecuted for demanding Spiritual rights.

The following is an interview with Charlene Howard and Ishbel Munro, members of the American Indian Movement and supporters of Gary Butler, a Native activist who is presently imprisoned at Laval Penitentiary, outside of Montreal.

Daily: Who is Gary Butler and what is he involved in?

A. He is a Siletz Native from Oregon who has been involved in the Native struggle for many years. He is a member of AIM. The media claim that it is a radical movement, but it is a spiritual movement. AIM works to protect the Sacred Earth and all living things from the onslaught of destructive poisons created by the machines of the dominant society. To us, this is radical, all this concrete, toxic waste, nuclear waste, that was never here before. The Native way is not radical.

But Gary Butler, Leonard Peltier and many others have had to become "political" because of the way life is now. Gary has been imprisoned in Canada since Feb. 23, 1981 and since that time, he and his brother Dino have continued to struggle for their basic human right of freedom of religion.

Daily: What is Gary in prison for?

A. It is from an incident that happened in B.C. but it goes back to a shoot-out that took place on Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota on June 26, 1975.

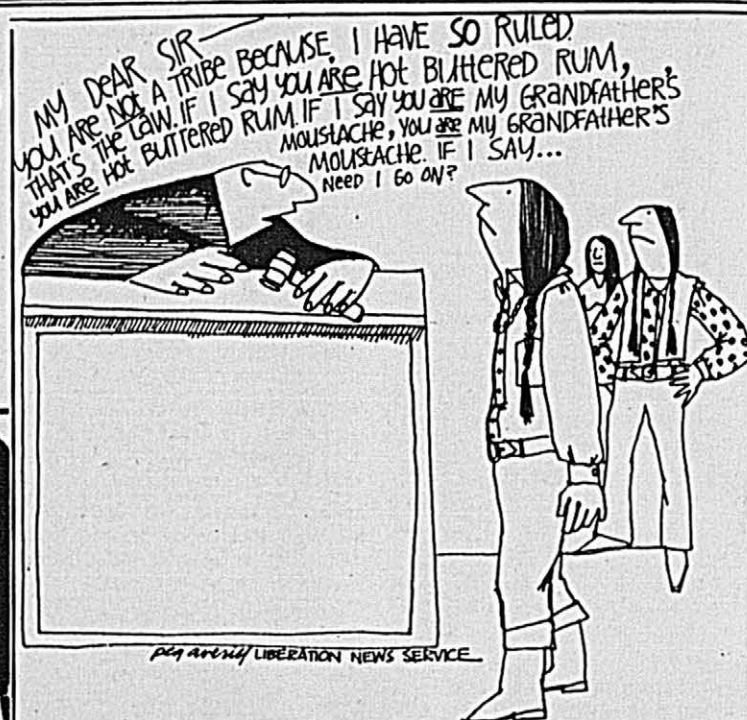
That was the day two FBI agents came into a spiritual camp of women, children, and men, and started shooting. They did not identify themselves as agents. They drove in and started firing. The people did not know if they were racist vigilantes or what. In self-defense they shot back to provide cover while the women and children fled. By the end, two agents and one Indian were dead.

They put in a proposal for a Sweatlodge to be built at Millhaven. A week and a half later, Gary was shipped to Laval.

Daily: What did the administration give, or do they have to give a reason?

A. Gary was handed a paper

Spiritual rights denied to prisoner



and bitterness. Gord Pinder at Correctional Service of Canada admitted that they cannot release people from the SHU onto the streets because they will more than likely commit violent acts.

Daily: How do you think it will affect Gary?

A. Gary is a strong person. If he is placed there, it will not be easy but he will survive. In his response to the warden on this matter, he wrote, "You can put me in a hole in the ground and as long as I am fed I will continue to seek the same goals and objectives I have since I was imprisoned and that is my birthright, my human right as a human being of this creation. There is no hate or resentment in my heart because your government's confusion and ignorance has played a big part in trying to break me down. The attack becomes more intense as each day passes. It only makes my Spirit stronger. I pray for the people."

Daily: Is there anything that can be done...to help?

A. Yes. Letters should be sent to the government demanding that they justify their actions and accusations in a court of law, stating that they feel that this is a violation of basic legal and human rights, and that the denial of Native spirituality has gone on long enough, and that it is time that respect be given, not just words. It would be good to express concern for their physical well-being, too.

Letters should be sent to: Robert Kaplan, Solicitor General of Canada; Mr. Vignola, Deputy of Security and Mr. Sauve, Chairman, National Case Review Committee. Their address is 340 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5K3.

Daily: And if people want to donate?

A. Well, we haven't been in Montreal long so we haven't set up a group account, but donations can be sent to the Society of People Struggling To Be Free, P.O. Box 69092, Station K, Vancouver, B.C. or to Charlene Howard or Ishbel Munro, C.P. 2, Succ. La Cité, Montréal, P.Q., H2W 2M9.

It would be great if people could send copies of support letters to the Montréal address

stating that the warden had reason to believe he was planning to effect an escape with the use of explosives and/or firearms. No actual charges have been laid inside or outside. So it is just suspicion and when the administration states suspicion, the prisoner is not given the basic right of defending himself against accusations.

So Gary, John Drummond, Leonard Daoust and James Bostic were all shipped out on a supposed escape plot.

Daily: Has the administration provided any evidence?

A. Millhaven was thoroughly searched after the four were shipped off, and no explosives

were found. A number of days later, the OPP surrounded a local plant on a supposed tip that outside support was planning to blow it up and this was somehow part of the escape plot. Nothing happened because nothing was planned.

Daily: How are they being treated in Laval?

A. Well, they are in segregation, which means they are locked up in small cells for 23 hours a day. Gary's cell is constantly being searched. He goes through his cell after they have been through it to make sure they don't try and plant something.

But what also happened is that they were all handed a

paper after they arrived at Laval saying that the warden at Millhaven had recommended that they be placed in the Special Handling Unit (SHU) and so we are fighting this move now.

Daily: What's a SHU?

A. It means you are locked up 24 hours a day in a cell that you cannot see out of. The light is on 24 hours a day. There is no toilet or running water, only a drain or bucket, no blanket or pillow. It is sensory deprivation. Studies have shown that people usually become deeply disturbed in this unit. People who are subjected to this torture are understandably filled with hate.



Turkey season opens

by Bert Patrickavitch and
ela Shirleynova

Dear Santa Claus (White-bearded red uniformed icon):

And how is it going? (Sixties hippies slogan co-opted by North American bourgeoisie to recognise the existence of another human being). My mummy and daddy (standard heterosexual monogamous unit) told me to write to you so that I could ask you for special Christmas presents (Western Christian principle evolved to encourage innate materialistic tendencies and shroud them in childish innocence). Please, when you come down the chimney (imagery suggesting penetration of the household by the mythical Christmas spirit), bring me a nice, big surprise (Although we live in a deadened dull state, the capitalist system always offers us something beyond the everyday dreary routine). How is Mrs. Claus (maternal copulation apparatus commonly used as a domestic robot). And Rudolph (Leadership role typical of religious assemblies i.e. services, lynch mobs etc.) and his big red nose? (The proverbial carrot which dangles before most of our faces)? Are any of the reindeer sick? I hope not cos' they are so cute (token appreciation for the oppressed conditions of the working classes). And how are the elves? (affection for forces of control in society — i.e. police, RCMP etc...)

will to all mankind, like Jesus said in Sunday school (contradictory position taken by churches and synagogues, providing a mystical basis for the arms race).

We're having a fat, juicy, turkey that I chose myself. He is very soft and sensitive. (symbolic of post-Freudian desire to, through sexual consummation, dominate the inchoate natural world as manifested through the strongly Oedipal mother imagery of the turkey). My father gets so excited he almost climbs right on top of the turkey to show us how to "carve" it.

Love, (semantic null signifying vague desire for material and physical remuneration)
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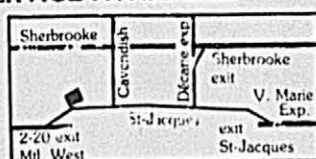
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Thanks are to due all those people who were invaluable in getting this paper out on time. If they can survive with our quibbling, indecisiveness, and mechanical and spiritual breakdowns, they can survive 1984. Anyway, THANKS:

Takane Chloé Aizeki, Moira Ambrose, Marion Arnoff, Karen Bastow, Jenny Beeman, Cameron Eckert, Suzy Goldenberg, Les Gooden, Brendan Kelly, Albert Nerenberg, Paula Siepinewicz, Colin Tomlins, Melinda Wittstock.

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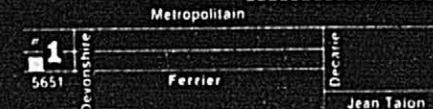
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co-ordinated by
DENISE ARAICHE.
AMY KALER.
LEELA MADHAVARAU
MARK SMITH.

SPORTS

Exercise 1984: Totalitarian workout

by Edgar Wedig

A disquieting suggestion: Imagine a collegial McGill of the future where young, excited and enlightened men and women look like each other, dress like each other, act like each other and think like each other. These ideal McGillians would share the same interests and energy, and would realize themselves through common participation in an orgy of group spirit. Unity and uniformity of mind and body.

Of course our ultimate faith in the present reality of McGill apathy assures us that the image of a popular McGillian mass culture of the future is just an hallucination, a comic one at that. But now — just for fun, naturally — consider what it would take to make the illusion real and reality an illusion. Suppose I were to show that this imaginary world actually exists!

Well it does! And it's real! It's Total Workout! Total Workout exposes our moral commitment to apathy as a false consciousness. It offers us a new morality, a new kind of freedom. It appeals to our true interests, our real identity, our collective consciousness. It liberates us from our individualistic, anarchistic ideology and reaffirms life. It's the theory and praxis of emancipation.

But for those of you who have yet to see the real truth, the true reality, let me present the Total Workout appeal, both sensory and ideological. First, you need only to glance into gyms 1 and 2 any weekday afternoon to understand the sensory appeal of this populist activity. Alive with steamy, enthusiastic and athletic young bodies, and full with the pulsating rhythm of funky dancercise music, the atmosphere is a feast you not only see and hear but also smell and taste. Feel the group energy created through mass movement, and you will appreciate the Total Workout sensation.

Life-affirmation is the ideology behind this activity. A commanding, charismatic and heroic leader plays the role of liberator, and directs the ceremony of emancipation. The values of self-mastery, group feeling and collective identity, and centralised educational authority are the guiding principles of the emancipatory exercise. Through this ritual, the affirmation of life-philosophy stresses the self-creative will and the veneration of the body. Total Workout, with its liberating philosophy, is best described as the Cult of

Vitality.

But, you may object: "No! No!" And you may have good reason, for while I have shown that the imaginary world of the future actually exists, I have not proven it is good. You may accuse the Total Workout of having made huge steps in the

direction, not of liberation, but of authoritarian mind control, mass mobilisation and hysterical, nationalistic, 'collegial' school spirit. The Total Workout may be, as you may claim, a Totalitarian Workout!

Obviously, though, you are mystified. Total Workout is

good. Let Total Workout reveal to you your true interests, your higher self, your real identity, and proceed to force you to be free!

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stronger with Gilles Hudon, Jay McMullan, Marc Bertrand, Réal Paiement, Mike Babcock and Jim Chandik. These fine rearguards have forced Tyler to shift third-year Paul Barber up front.

Netminder Darren Turner has provided exceptionally reliable goaltending and has been instrumental in many games.

The forwards have been performing quite well. Burnett is leading the team scoring race again, with rookie linemates Mark Reade and Alain Robichaud right behind; Robichaud has scored 18 goals in his first 18 games.

The veteran line of Brad Field, Dave Ducharme, and Yves Beaucage are in high gear with Field and Beaucage running 3rd and 4th in QUAA scoring.

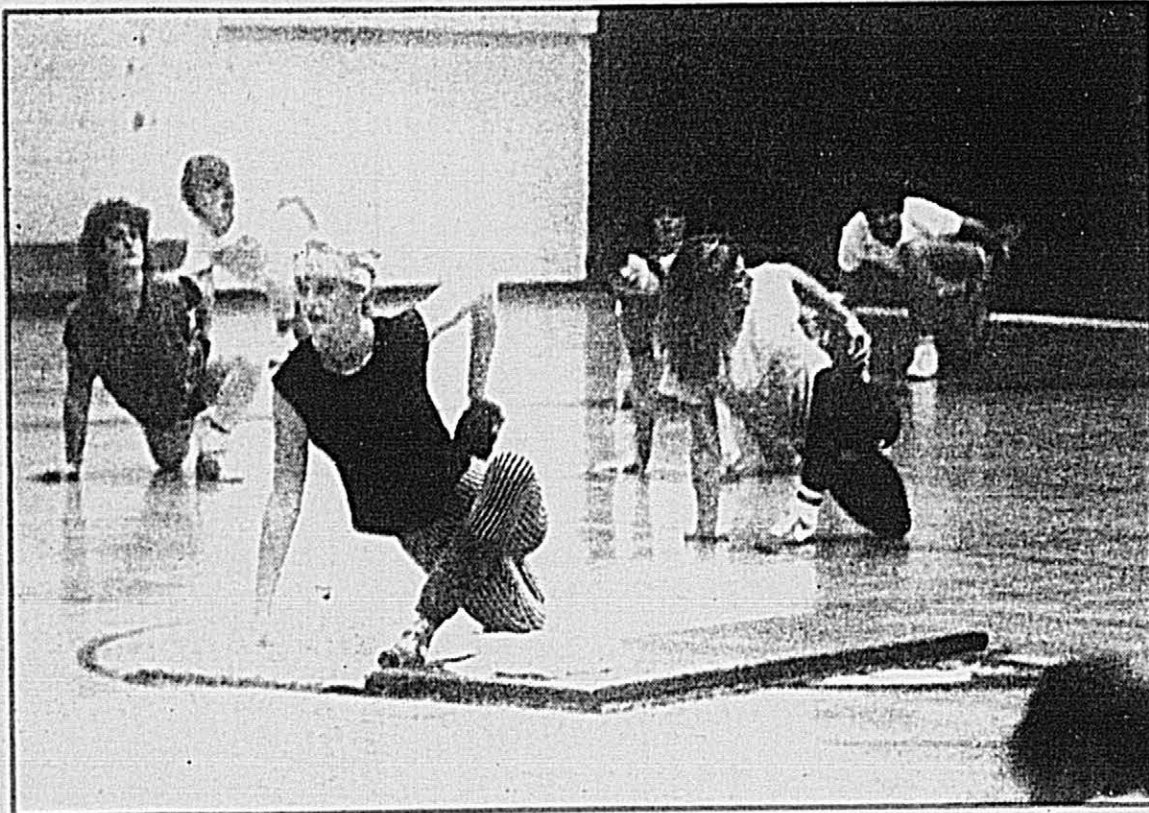
The only team that has given McGill trouble so far has been Chicoutimi, but the Red and White prevailed 7-5 in their last meeting — which was probably McGill's best-played league game so far. Of course, the 5-2 triumph over Concordia was crucial to McGill being nationally ranked.

The team came of age however, in a tough 4-3 setback to the Wilfred Laurier Golden Hawks (Oct. 23), the 1982-83 Ontario Champions. This non-conference match was the championship final of the Waterloo Invitational Tournament, and McGill, after leading 3-1, lost on a power play goal with only 3 minutes remaining.

The next big challenge will be a re-match at Concordia on Fri., Dec. 9. The Redmen will spend the Christmas holidays touring Switzerland (7 games in 12 days) before participating at Concordia's Micron Tournament (Jan. 6-8).

The rejuvenation at McGill is also in evidence at the box office, as the Redmen have been averaging close to 500 fans per game. Although promotions have been arranged for every game, the season's highlight will no doubt be the Jan. 20 game when the famous San Diego Chicken will make his first Montréal appearance.

With brand-new light boards and talent in McConne Winter Stadium, the future looks very bright for McGill hockey.



Hockey team rejuvenated

by Earl Zukerman

Revitalizing McGill's varsity hockey program has been quite an accomplishment for coach Ken Tyler.

The world's first official hockey team has had many peaks and valleys throughout their 102 year existence.

A hockey powerhouse during the heyday of amateur sports, McGill won 9 Canadian Championships in the 10 seasons between 1928 and 1939.

From that era, Redmen Jack McGill and Nels Crutchfield went on to play for NHL's Montréal Canadiens and Frank Shaughnessy and Kenny Farmer played for the U.S. and Canadian Olympic teams.

After the 1938-39 season, intercollegiate hockey was suspended for 6 seasons during World War II. Returning in 1945-46, McGill won its 13th intercollegiate title.

At home games in the Montréal Forum, Redmen fans would fill the place to the rafters as such stars as Jack Gelineau, Johnny Pierson, and Reggie Sinclair, all of whom went on to play in the NHL, battled on the ice.

The Redmen went into the doldrums after that, managing to play .500 or better only 4

times between 1957 and 1983.

Coach Tyler was hired on a part-time basis only a few weeks before the 1979-80 season. Faced with the loss of many graduating players, a "grab-bag of walk-ons" and no time to recruit, the team won only 3 of the 32 games.

Tyler implemented a five-year rebuilding programme and increased the wins each successive season from 12 to 13 to 17 last year — the best showing by a Redmen team since 1936-37.

Hired on a full-time basis last year, Tyler's efforts are beginning to pay off handsomely.

Rookie recruit George Burnett was the top scorer in Canada last year and subsequently became the first McGill hockey player ever named to the prestigious All-Canadian Team.

Junior defenceman Gilles Hudon, a QUAA All-Star, was selected to play for the Canadian Olympic Team in Europe last spring.

Recruiting has been key to Tyler's success; 14 players on this year's team come from outside Québec.

Success can be partially attributed to increasing alumni support as well as recruiting ef-

forts by former assistant coach Larry Rush, who realized the need for talent while tending goal for the dreadful McGill team between 1979 and 1982.

Tyler, who doesn't like to talk about recruiting for fear of waking-up the opposition, says "Players are coming here because they want a good hockey career combined with a quality education. We've had young men come to our hockey program from all over Canada (4 each from Alberta and Saskatchewan, 1 from Vancouver, 1 from Dalhousie, 1 from Michigan, and a handful from Ontario)."

"They've come from all directions to study and develop within this unique cultural environment of Montréal and McGill University."

Tyler's efforts have led to a 7-3-2 start so far and a national ranking of seventh in Canada.

This year's squad has an excellent blend of rookies and veterans and could very well unseat the Concordia Stingers, perennial Québec champions since their birth in 1975-76.

McGill's strength is rooted in an exceptionally talented defence. With the second fewest goals allowed in Québec last year, the blueline is

Raving report for Redmen Rahman

by Glen Cunningham

McGill soccer star Hisham Abdel-Rahman has just completed his fourth season in uniform for the Red and White and 1983 loomed as the most successful for the 23-year-old Egyptian-born veteran.

Rahman wrapped up the QUAA scoring title in convincing fashion. On the final day of the season, he needed a hat-trick for top honours. Coach Gord Gow turned the speedster loose and Rahman exploded with one of the most prolific performances in collegiate soccer history — an incredible seven goals.

In terms of productivity, Rahman's current campaign has to be measured with positive appraisal. What is noteworthy for Rahman, however, is Coach Gow's reluctance to turn him loose. On most occasions, Rahman was left to ponder "why" on the 'pine' waiting for his opportunity. A scoring title accomplished with limited playing time is an outstanding feat.

This means some sixty goals a year when Rahman's playing time and goal production are correlated. But the spirited Rahman thrives on action, and he let it be known to Coach Gow that if his services were not sufficiently required to warrant a regular role, then he would be conspicuous of his absence. Rahman took a week to mull over the problem and returned to boost the Redmen to another pinnacle in the collegiate soccer world. The attempt fell just short of the mark on a snowy field in Sudbury.

Rahman received his soccer indoctrination at the relatively advanced age of 16 (most players begin at 8 or nine, offers Rahman) but made up for lost time with a quick adaptation to the requirements of the game, and enthusiasm and love for the sport. This enthusiasm prompted Gow to have Rahman return as much as his playing ability.

Playing ability for Rahman is not restricted to the soccer pitch; he has shown dexterity in mastering the movement and grace in many fields of the sporting endeavor. Basketball is his second love, and racquet sports are not far behind. In each Rahman carries the will to win — the will to succeed with him into the arena and, if this prompts furious displays of gung-hoism, then so be it.

Gow recognizes Rahman's 'winning' attitude. The fact that he allowed Hisham to return says much about both men. Still there is a trace of bitterness that moves to the surface of his thoughts as Rahman shares his rear-view mirror look on the season and his career. "I feel I got a raw deal here this year. I gave a 100 per cent effort to the team every time I stepped onto

the field. I feel I proved myself to no avail, and that is frustrating. I feel it's ridiculous considering my contributions to the team."

The explanation offered by Coach Gow was that he was waiting for the other forwards to develop and show their stuff. Meanwhile, Rahman languished on the bench, waiting to explode with the kind of positive fury that a mesmerized UQTR side had to contend with on the final day.

Still, Rahman had kind words for his mentors Gow and Breganski. "They are always so well prepared, they certainly make it easier for us. They put in time and the energy to prepare us for the other teams and even travel to scout the opposition before key contests."

The players have benefited from the obvious sincerity of the coaches. Rahman says the camaraderie of the '83 Redmen sets them apart from all other teams. "There is no other team in the country with our team

unity. We have American, Italian, Egyptian, Indian, Greek, and Canadian players all working together in harmony!" The rookies are given the red carpet treatment. This says much for Gord Gow's team concept of course, and obviously it has allowed for the optimum results. The team has won two National Championships and a narrow overtime loss in a third consecutive bid this year.

"The coaches are great strategists," Rahman adds. Indeed, it appears to be the difference in many Redmen tilts that enabled collegiate soccer's most successful (if not respected) team.

All who are remotely connected with Redmen soccer reciprocate the glowing report. A soccer observer of credible note who once graced the playing surfaces of this country's greatest pitches, Doug Cunningham was inspired by the spirited Rahman's efforts. He exclaimed, "Now there's a player! He's the guy that will

turn it around for us," after Rahman was sent on in the waning moments of the second half in last year's final.

Rahman's goal enabled the Redmen to sneak off with a 1-0 victory. Added Cunningham at the time, "The difference between that man and the others today was that he wants the ball...and for good reason, for

he knows what to do with it when he gets it. If you don't mark him close, it will be in the back of your net!"

A year later the words prove prophetic. Just ask UQTR. A lot of other teams will echo the words, for Hish intends on playing soccer for as long as possible before getting into coaching.

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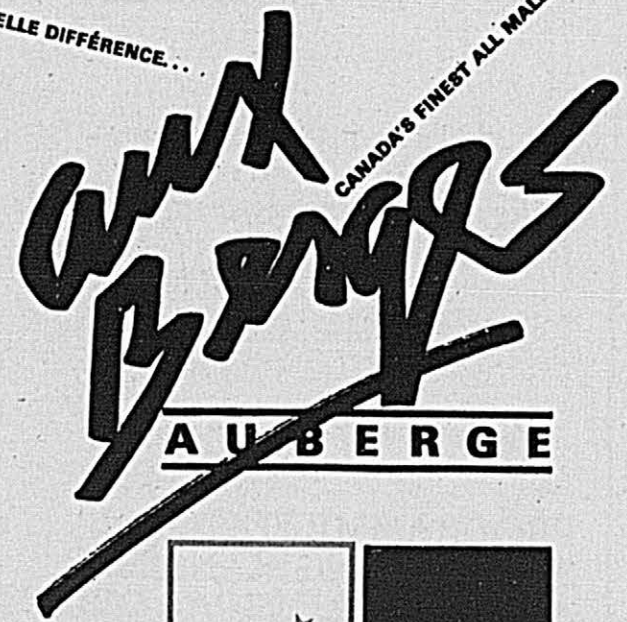
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Amateur athletes get help

by Takane Chloé Aizeki

During my thirteen years in New York, I was often exposed to kids playing in the filth and the dust on the unkept playgrounds and empty lots in Harlem. The choice sports appeared to be handball played against a concrete wall covered with graffiti, or a game of

basketball waged on a hard concrete court furnished with a rusty hoop bent from the years of dunking and hanging.

It was a shock to discover that juvenile athletics in Montréal is shocking beneath the surface. While kids in the "respectable areas" of Westmount are furnished with athletic facilities,

others from the lower-income bracket do not benefit from Montréal's \$20-million sports and recreation program.

Coach Bob White is out to change all that. He is a street-smart man who has been on both sides of the legal fence. He runs the West End Sports Association, a privately funded

athletic program located in Little Burgundy, an area that has one of the nation's lowest income averages at \$5,000.

Some families are so poverty stricken they cannot afford toys for the children. Summer camp is, of course, out of the question for most kids.

White's club has churned out athletes of incredible abilities, including Tommy Kane and Trevor Williams, who have already received scholarship offers from such U.S. schools as UCLA, Nebraska, Miami, Syracuse, St. Boniface, Tulsa, and West Virginia.

In White's opinion, kids from lower-income areas are more athletically inclined. "Athletics are all they have." He continued, "I believe that crime can be prevented by keeping

the kids off the streets, and by keeping them busy on the basketball courts. They are not 'bad kids' — there are no such beings. They just need to be given a chance."

Some of the kids in his club are selected to attend summer camp. These ventures are similarly funded by private sponsors. These kids come back with a positive understanding of themselves and the world.

His club, consisting mainly of black anglophones of both sexes has not yet received funding from the municipal or the federal government. "I've been trying for eight years to get through to those people (in the government). The Québec government never answered me. The administrators in Montréal just shuffled the papers around."

"Canadian amateur athletics are a joke," scoffs White. "We have the money and the bodies, but we don't use our potential to the hilt. The Canadian government spends millions of dollars on international tournaments, but doesn't use the money to get the young athletes to the games."

In 1982, two of White's athletes were asked to try out for the Canadian national basketball team. The two athletes declined the offer on grounds that the government had no hand in getting them to this level of play.

To White, education is the key — a principle which he stresses to his youngsters. It is a shame that many of Québec's talented athletes tend to trek to Ontario, where athletic programs are superior. Worse still, some of the finest Canadian athletes continue their education in the States, where they can receive a helping hand — in form of a scholarship of as much as \$10,000 a year from notable schools.

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LETTERS

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productive integration which is the best thing that could happen to Québec. Sure they're middle class; they also happen to be, in many cases, important and active supporters and participants in Montréal's cultural life. I feel a bit strange about this; I don't usually defend people like that. But in this case I think you did them and especially potential readers of the *Anglo Guide* a real disservice. Before it came out I was convinced it would be offensive, but (for the most part) I was converted when I finally saw it. I think, rather than "belonging in the Western provinces of 15 years ago", this book belongs right here and now. It couldn't have come out in Québec a few years ago, and I think that's significant. It is really a remarkably good-humoured, constructive attempt at a bridging of the gap. It's selling because it has something to say to the people of Québec — Anglophone and Francophone.

Elise Moser

Readers' Intelligence?

To the Daily:

I would not insult the reader's intelligence further by attempting to prove the obvious: to accuse Israel of genocide in the West Bank is a gross lie. The speaker, Alfred Gertelny, (according to the *Daily*, November 28) plainly admitted this himself when he stated the Israelis do not commit mass murder, but instead "the more pernicious crime of psychological death (sic)!" To illuminate, the shrewd professor coins a term which sounds like something out of Scientology: Israel is guilty of "genopsychocide". This anti-semitic trash would deserve little comment of itself, if not for the *Daily's* decision to run it on the front page under the banner headline "Ethnocide". The word Ethnocide was not even in quotation marks, indicating the *Daily's* agreement with the speaker.

In more serious socialist circles on campus, complaints are often raised that the rich kids at the *Daily* who temporarily play at being radical while chalking up journalistic experience for their C.V.'s, are little better than an embarrassment to the Left. This article appeared the week after over a thousand Palestinians were slaughtered by rival PLO factions in Tripoli. What did the *Daily* have to say about it? Not a word. The death toll of the Iran-Iraq war is now over half a million, with no sign of a let-up. The *Daily*? Not a peep. The recent blood-letting between Druze and Phalange? Actual mass murder by Syria and its proxies? The *Daily* looks the other way. There are no Jews to blame here, whereas the *Daily* has run over thirty articles and editorials in the past couple years condemning Israeli policy in the region.

Many of the protests against Israeli policy were made by Jews, myself included. But ask an Arab student on campus why not a single protest against the murderous Arab regimes and groups has been registered, and we are too often given the racist answer that "This is an internal Arab affair."

As for the Regroupement pour un Dialogue Israel-Palestine which sponsored Professor Gertelny, their name is fraudulent. They exploit the Palestinian's plight for their own purposes, which is an anti-Israel monologue.

Daniel Kolman

To the Daily:

Now that the brave United States of America has invaded and bloodied another tiny country, totally uninvited by that country, will the hypocrite/sycophant government of Canada recommend a boycott of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics?

Stephen Wohl
New York

To the Daily:

The Committee for a Palestinian-Israeli Dialogue notwithstanding, Palestinian society and culture have continued throughout Israeli occupation, and before 1967, under outright Jordanian annexation. The West Bank Palestinians have, in fact, increasingly organised themselves

since 1967 and have the human capability of forming an independent Palestinian state, something we should all support. Yet on November 24, the Committee slandered the cause of Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation by contributing to the myth of a Nazi-like Israel, via a speaker who used the time-honoured propagandistic technique of identifying a people with the nature of its recent oppression, genocide. This degrading technique only serves to hamper the struggle for Palestinian-Israeli mutual recognition each other's right to independence.

We have yet to see serious dialogue on real political differences, sponsored by the committee. One wonders too, whether the recent large-scale killings by the Syrians, the Syrian-backed sector of the PLO, the Iranians and Iraqis are considered a legitimate part of a Palestine-Israel dialogue. For an exclusive concentration on Israel only serves to mask the events and atrocities in the Middle East which negatively effect relations between Israelis and Palestinians.

Shloime Perel

The Folly of Our Age

To the Daily:

Man, the intellectual, has acquired the power to annihilate himself and now he sits on his ass and discusses it. Art does not imitate nature, we cannot build a world, we should possess the means to destroy it.

John Souranis
Music U3

The Limits of Freedom

To the Daily:

A bouquet for championing the cause of free speech by publishing the gibberish in my last letter.

A brickbat for not practicing journalistic rigor and for causing great personal embarrassment by publishing the out of context gibberish in my last letter.

D. Bell

Nobody Gives a ...

To the Daily:

I cannot believe that you would concern yourself with trivial garbage and avoid the real issue of today. I am referring to the continuing saga of those micro-biologists. Who cares? The Gazette does, why should you? The issue you should concern yourself with is the pending destruction of our planet, not the pending patent on a thing-a-ma-bob. How come we don't read more on disarmament within your pages? Chicken? Too busy? I suspect the latter. You, the agent of social change, whining about a departmental scandal when the two most peaceful governments on Earth are on the brink of fighting for peace! How do you explain yourself?

You have a responsibility to your fellow students to inform us of socially important issues, let the Trib take care of the navel gazing. Get with it and forget about

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, you can't take it with you.

John Tidy
BA U3
Joe Minichello
BA U3
Irwin Yellin
BA U3
John Paolitto

Michael Sendbuehler
BA U3
Robert Hastings
BA U3
Marc Labelle
BA U3
Barry Hoyes
B Ed U2
Cliff Lane
BA U2
Giovanni Goffredo
BA U2

Joanna Whitcomb
B Sc U3
T D Lenthman
B Sc U4

Welcome Back

To the Daily:

I hesitated to write this letter for three reasons: firstly, I haven't read your publication for over a year, largely due to the kind of "journalism" displayed in the Leighton Ford article in today's paper. (I only read this article because a friend showed it to me as "the only article in the *Daily* that he has agreed with" in a long time.) Secondly, I have doubts about whether there is any impact or benefit in writing a letter like this to you and your readership. And thirdly, I was not present at that particular Leighton Ford meeting, although I was present at the Crusade other nights.

Nevertheless, I believe there are some errors in the story, unless Friday night was vastly different from other nights. On all the nights I was there, Leighton Ford did not lead the singing, or assume "the M.C. role." These kinds of things were done by Irv Chambers, who directed the choir. A minor point, granted, but it throws the shadow of inaccuracy on the entire article if these details have been wrongfully reported.

The reporting of Dr. Ford's "speech" seemed to trivialize what he was saying by pulling out isolated bits of it. Again, unless Friday night was very different from the other nights, the reporters must have missed the point of the message en-

continued to page 34

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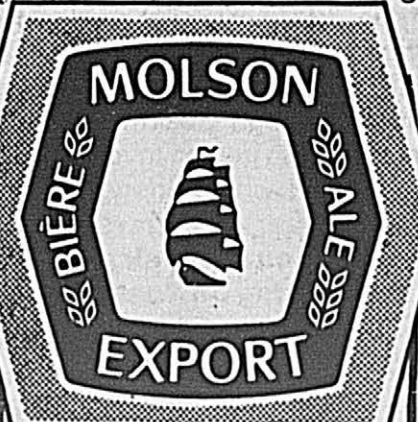
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LETTERS

continued from page 33

tirely — was there no mention that Jesus Christ has anything to do with any of it? Finally, as a Christian who also has reservations about various aspects of this kind of mass evangelism, I was intrigued by the reporters' reaction to the invitation to come forward and make "a public declaration of private commitment to God." (The reporters left at this point.) I'm sure that the staff at the *McGill Daily* practice a similar belief in declaring and standing up for one's beliefs, since this is not the first *Daily* article which is largely a public proclamation of the reporters' private beliefs and biases.

Nancy Stevenson
Medicine 2

Qualified Volunteer

To the Daily:

The article by reporters Bastow and Kuitlenbrouwer of November 14th covering the Leighton Ford crusade was a welcome break from the *Daily's* favorite topics: divestment in South Africa, anti-American military intervention, nuclear disarmament, backing union disputes, and homosexuality. To feel that more than a small minority of McGill students adhere to your newspaper's leftist philosophies would be to overestimate the effect of your propaganda.

Nevertheless, your staff has every right to hold its political views; it is certainly not my intention to alter your editorial policies. My purpose is to correct several of the

reporting errors, and as an usher at the crusade Friday evening I feel qualified to present the following facts:

Although Leighton Ford was born in Chatham, Ontario, he resides in North Carolina. The "MC" was Irv Chambers,

director of music, not Ford. Homer James and Kenny Marks are certainly not "recent converts" as falsely reported, although Julie (not Judy) Arel has been a Christian for only three years.

The reporting emphasized numerous quotes presented out of context which provide *Daily* readers with a distorted view of the evening's proceedings. Frankly, I seriously doubt the caption concerning a Ford "disciple" in Stockholm and the opening paragraph describing an "evangelist janitor." What are the names of these people the authors undoubtedly fabricated in their minds while seated "reverently in their purple cushioned chairs" fantasizing mock interviews?

Why was so much space devoted to jokes and anecdotes in place of the evening's message? Were the crusade's philosophies going over the heads of the reporters weaned on student boycotts and Gay and Lesbian Awareness Week?

In the future, should any articles be

planned on topics other than those specified in the first sentence, I would be delighted to cover them from a moderate perspective more in line with the views of the vast majority of the university student body.

Philippe Nemni
MBA 2

Say What?

To the Daily:

The hysteric article in the edition française of the *Daily* by two PQ sycophants praising the government's generosity for the amendments to bill 101 has prompted me to ask: "Has culture any meaning?"

I agree with Bertrand Russell and Karl Popper that social engineering should use rationalism and humanitarianism as its tools. It should aim to minimize suffering as much as possible while preserving individual freedoms. Furthermore, it leaves no room for ethical relativism; in other words, the worth of a social institution can be evaluated rationally without having recourse to cultural differences.

The idea that independence is a necessary precursor of social change in Québec ignores these principles. It affirms that, by virtue of our different

cultures, we have different needs. Popper calls this irrationalism the "longing for the lost unity of the tribe." It is this reactionary impulse and not, as some believe, a progressive one which is the basis of the Independentist programme.

Thus, at the end of their article, the two authors glumly predict that "on va se faire avoiron..." The notion here is that society is made up of various tribal units conspiring against each other. I disagree. Rather, I am convinced that it is rational humanitarianism and not mystico-romantic notions about cultural unity which will bring about improvement in our society.

A. Dagher
Eng.

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Under the RCMP's watchful eye

by Kathleen Yearwood

The following is a compilation of a series of interviews with people in Canada who are now under, or have been under surveillance by the RCMP. These are based on actual accounts of surveillance taking place in Canada. All names, save that of the author, have been changed.

I was arrested on October 24th, 1983, outside the American Consulate at Complexe Desjardins for sitting peacefully in the hallway, in a protest with 14 others, against the American government's plan to test the cruise missile in Canada.

During the arrests outside the consulate, the crowd was split into two groups — supporters and police. (Of course the press was there, trying to appear neutral, but coming off as support for the moment). One thing that still puzzles me is, who gave the order for 20 riot police to be stationed in an adjoining hallway BEFORE we arrived? We were finally charged with public mischief.

"There are several undercover cops who systematically show up at demonstrations, fraternise with the demonstrators, and take as many pictures as possible. Once I challenged one of them — I was

were forced to sleep on the concrete floor even though one of the men was sick with stomach flu. When all of the other prisoners pleaded and demanded that at least the sick man be given a bed, the police laughed. Beds were indeed available and all of the detainees arrested for things other than protesting were given one — including one man who was arrested for beating up a police officer.

"Shortly after the five were picked up, the neighbours of a close friend of one of them were shown photographs of Vancouverites and asked whether they'd seen them coming or going."

Don Joe

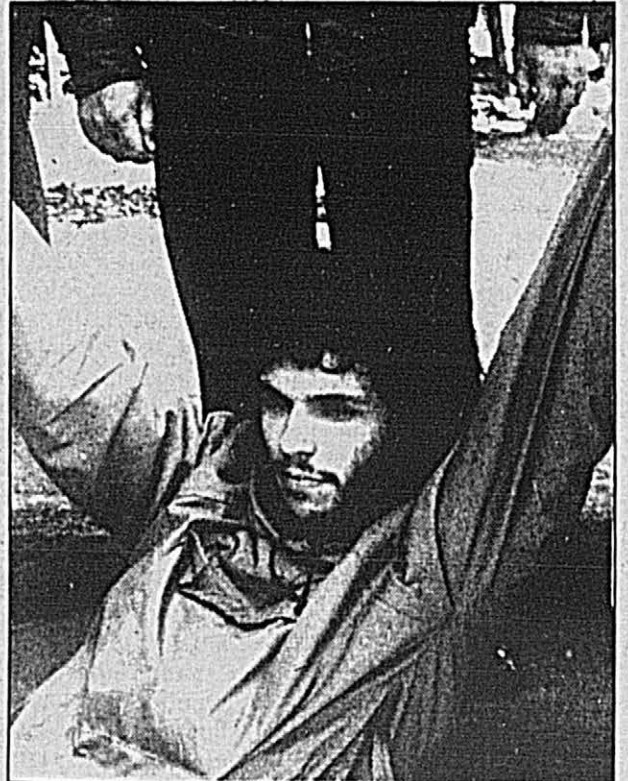
"A favourite cop question is 'who is the Leader?' When we tell them there are no leaders they get very confused and refuse to believe it.

One member of our group was an ex-prisoner. The cops stopped him for speeding. I was following him in another car and I was speeding too, but the cops ignored me and picked him up. He was nearing the end of his two years mandatory parole and they were busy harassing him trying to get him to do something illegal so they could put him away again. By the time I caught up with them, there were eight police cars surrounding him and they were making violent advances towards him. He said, 'O.K., let's get it on, but one of you is gonna go down with me.' And he pointed to one cop and said, 'You, you're the one.' Now, they were afraid of him 'cause he's an Indian and the cop he pointed to flipped and calmed all the others down.

It ended up they gave him a speeding ticket and said the woman he was with must drive. As he was getting in the passenger seat the cop slammed his hand in the door and stood there smiling, to see what he would do. He wouldn't even give them the satisfaction of seeing him so much as wince but waited until he was down the road away to open the door and get his hand out."

Norma De Plume, AIM support worker

Political activists, no matter how non-violent, participants in civil disobedience, friends of political activists, people who publicly declare that their values and aims differ from those held by the police and the government, have been and will continue to be un-



willing subjects of harassment and surveillance by the police in Canada.

"Bill C-157 will be passed in one form or another. I'm not saying they'll round us up en masse in a day, but people will begin to disappear one by one, as they matter, until, in my opinion, if you're still walking the street, it's because you've sold out somewhere along the line."

Don Joe



photo — PETER SANDMARK

I wonder why the riot police deployed to arrest us felt so personally involved as to be very rough with

some of the protesters? When they came to arrest our group of four, one policeman said to another, "If they refuse to walk, let's throw them down the stairs." They did in fact proceed to drag us either by the neck or one arm, down four stairs and into a dark vestibule, just in front of an exit to the street.

In the vestibule, one officer took it upon himself to hold one of the passive resisters by the back of the collar, consciously cutting off the young man's air supply and causing his face to turn blue. (This action was carried out with sufficient force to cause bruises to the man's neck). This treatment was obviously an attempt to punish the protester during the arrest either because it was a lot of trouble to have to carry him 50 feet and into the paddywagon, or because the officer personally felt that this anti-war demonstrator deserved to be hurt physically for his decision to show, in an 'illegal' protest, that he disagreed with American and Canadian government policies concerning nuclear weapons. Obviously, if the officer had been in agreement with the protesters, he would have been gentler. This was not an isolated event.

"When we got to the police headquarters garage, they got out and opened the door of the police car and said, 'O.K., Get out'. We consulted between ourselves and decided we wouldn't. Then the cop said we'd better smarten up because 'there's no press, no public here to see...' They walked away for a minute then came back, grabbed us and dragged us upstairs and left us on the floor. Some more cops came. One guy grabbed W. by the neck — I could see he had his fingers digging in — then he dragged him by the neck.

I could see by W.'s face that it hurt him a lot. I was freaking out, there was nothing I could do. My hair was braided and tucked in the back of my shirt. The cop pulled it out and took my hair in both of his hands and lifted me up by my hair."

Sue Donim — arrested Oct 24th

pointing him out to people. He: 'What the fuck's bugging you anyway?' Me: 'I got self-respect, I don't talk to cops.' He got really nervous and disappeared."

Don Joe, anti-nuclear activist/Vancouver 5 support worker

Many of us who were arrested were held for ten hours. The women were consistently the last to be released. We were given a Kraft cheese sandwich and one baloney sandwich on white bread, one cup of coffee with mandatory sugar and milk between the hours of 2 p.m. and midnight. Had we stayed overnight, breakfast would have consisted of two pieces of toast and another cup of coffee.

"My mail was all being ripped open before it got to me and I commented over my telephone to someone that they were doing a very clumsy job, probably in order to scare me, and the next day it stopped. I was writing and receiving a lot of letters at the time, trying to figure out what happened to a woman American Indian Movement (AIM) member.

I'd just moved into a new apartment, trying to stay ahead of them, and I was feeling really relaxed. Thinking, you know, O.K., the phone won't be bugged for a couple of days...and I go over to my new window and I'm leaning on the sill just looking out when I notice them parked right across the street — it's a one way street and they're facing the wrong way and they're looking straight up at my window. I was overcome with rage, and I realised that for that moment they had won the game by getting me to 'give them my power', because I was so angry that I couldn't sit down and work in a positive way."

AIM member, Toronto

Five of the people arrested on the 24th October in Montréal sat on the reception desk of the Canadian Department of National Defense on the morning of the 25th in an attempt to interrupt daily activities in the recruiting office. They were arrested again and spent the night in jail. They were not allowed beds but

Specialisation in education

by Jeffrey Edwards

In these days of recession, competition for jobs has increased dramatically. More than before, qualifications determine candidate selection. The universities are responding. With few exceptions, the university student is becoming more and more specialised within his or her field of study.

The call of the clones

McGill is not excepted from this trend. Even within the undergraduate programme, new disciplines are being

said.

Law

Ralph Simonds, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Law explained there had been internal specialisation in the curriculum.

"Now law students can receive their degree with a third of their programme in a certain field, such as Tax Law or International Law. In the past, this would have been impossible."

"More law schools tried to distinguish themselves from the others in curricula."

"With the increased government funding in education came a growth in the number and size of law schools. The traditional base for professors — graduates of each faculty — became overextended and

Adler explained that only some industries gave priority to post-graduate degrees and that most held that the undergraduate programme was sufficient. He said however that demand for Master's degrees is "on the increase and will probably continue to be so."

At McGill, students are directly admitted to their field of specialisation on admission, whereas at l'Ecole Polytechnique (at l'Université de Montréal) the first year and a half is standard, and only after are students required to choose a field.

"We have a standard programme that all students must take. But it's distributed throughout the programme and not in the first year. Before the CEGEP's were introduced, we had a five-year programme with the first two years standard for everyone. Of course, we had to change. At l'Ecole Polytechnique,

Arts

Associate Dean of Arts, Professor G.L. Piggott stated, "Our department does not prepare students for employment. That is not our goal. We are not training people for jobs, we are educating them and trying to make them think. People should not come into our faculty and expect to get a job after graduation in their field of study."

Piggott admitted many Arts students, such as those in Economics or Industrial Relations have such expectations.

"It is the objective of the professional faculties to train students for careers. The Arts and Science faculties are non-vocational in orientation, we are dealing with ideas."

In Arts, first year students must choose a major and are not allowed to graduate without a specific concentration. Piggott contended that

"The result was that options became very restricted."

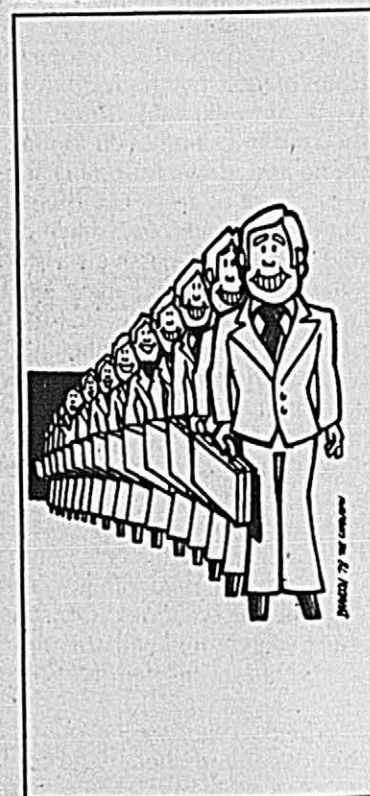
Science

Professor R. Rigelhof, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Science has noticed a strong tendency of Science students to take their 30 elective courses outside the faculty. "After fulfilling their major program requirements (60 of 90) credits, many students are asking to take their electives in Computer Science and Management. Even students who have already graduated, stay on and take these courses to make their science degrees more marketable," he said.

"New professors brought new ideas."

The general science degree (no major) was abolished with the 1970 CEGEP Reform. Rigelhof did not feel that this immediate choice confined the first year student. "After CEGEP, most students have their mind made up and know exactly what they want," he said.

Rigelhof laments the lack of growth in courses, compared to the regular increases in the 1970's. "We just don't have any money with these continued financial cutbacks. I have a petition on my desk with 411 signatures calling for the creation of a B.Sc. with a major in Computer Science. At these times, it's extremely difficult," he said.



Asked about job opportunities after a B.Sc., he responded, "it all depends on the major. These days 'Mathematics & Computer Science' majors are getting the jobs. But it's all a question of industry and growth. Many industries are depressed and not hiring but this will change with a strong economic recovery. Then, who knows which majors will be in demand?"



created and more specialisations are becoming available. Specialisation is not without its critics, and pressure for change is coming from within and without the university. Some students want more variety and flexibility, others see faculty electives 'forced' upon them.

The different faculties of McGill have responded to these pressures.

Management

Helen Van Eyck, Senior Programme Advisor and Assistant to the Associate Dean of Management explained that there was a 30% increase in options in 1979, but curriculum has since stabilised.

In 1979, four new concentrations were added to the programme: Entrepreneurship, Management Policy, Public Sector Management and Urban Analysis & Real Estate.

At present, Management students often resist taking the required three courses (maximum five) outside the faculty. Van Eyck said "There's even talk about abolishing what's left. Some students think that three courses are too many."

All three Québec accounting associations (Order des Comptables Agrés du Québec, Corporation of Industrial Accountants of Québec, Corporation of Certified General Accountants) review and accredit curricula in the faculty. Van Eyck rejected the idea that they are responsible for the curriculum. "They have only an indirect influence. Changes originate from within the faculty to make students more marketable," she

there was a need for outsiders. The new professors brought new ideas. In addition, with more law schools each tried to distinguish itself from the others in curricula. Both these situations led to the creation of new courses," Simmonds said.

He made clear that specialisation is not necessarily the result. "Law students can use this variety to obtain a greater background by taking a little bit of everything."

Simmonds said that the Québec Bar has a general influence on curriculum, but the courses they want taught are already taught by the faculty.

Only about 5% of Law students specialise further by entering the Master's programme of Law.

Engineering

Eric Adler, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Engineering said the programme was "sufficiently specialised so that graduates needn't pursue further studies to be employed."

que, they simply adopted another system," he said.

Adler admitted that "a couple of courses would have to be made up" if one changes concentrations after a year, "but it's only a formality."

The engineering curriculum is reviewed by the Canadian Accreditation Board and the Québec Order of Engineers every five years. The Associate

"Real change comes mostly from within the faculty itself."

Dean said that their influence is limited to core requirements.

Technical education boom

"Real change comes mostly from within the faculty itself. We must constantly change since we're trying to stay at the forefront of the rapid technological advancement and an information explosion."

this is not the fault of his faculty but rather of the Québec education system.

"It is the Québec idea to set up this pre-university CEGEP so students already have two years to decide what they want to go into in university," he said.

Piggott said that "it is absolutely necessary that Arts students qualify at the Ph.D. level if they want to work in their field of study."

Medicine

In Medicine, a reversal of the general trend is taking place. The 1973 system of 'streaming' students into specialised areas became unpopular.

Dr. Scott, Associate Dean of Medicine, explained its downfall, "Graduates would have to specialise for one year of internship to receive their medical license anyway. 'Streaming' would push students into a certain direction year after year until they would have an extensive background in a certain field."

Unfair basketball

by Arcie Jones

Sports fans might recall the disastrous effect of the flag thrown by a CFL referee during this year's eastern semi-final that saw the Hamilton Tiger-Cats confront the Toronto Argonauts. The mistake made by the line judge ultimately gave the game to the Argos. Granted, Toronto had the better season record, but it was disappointing to see the fate of such an important game be decided by an official's erroneous call.

The same situation is applicable in terms of basketball to the QUAA, where the Bishop's University Lady Gaiters seem to be receiving an awful amount of preferential treatment by the officials. During the final game of the Concordia University Classic against the University of New Brunswick, and again when they faced our Martlets last Tuesday night, the Lady Gaiters got a lot of support from the referees, which undoubtedly helped them to clinch both victories.

The Martlets had been able to keep pace with their opponents during the first half (the score after one period of play was 32-26 in favor of Bishop's) despite their failure to master the boards. However, at the beginning of the second half, the referees made several very questionable calls, to say the least, that cut off the momentum McGill was trying so hard to acquire. Suddenly, the game had been blown wide open: with 14 minutes left, the Martlets were down by 17 points.

Things went from bad to worse as fouls which were unaccounted for resulted in Bishop's fastbreaks and increasing frustration for McGill. The battle finally ended, Bishop's winning it 71-48.

It is a shame to see that such a great team like the Lady Gaiters, or what used to be a great team, now needs help from the referees to win a close contest. It is even more disappointing that the Martlets, who deserve a fair chance to come out on top, see their efforts broken down by partial calls or simply inept officiating.

When team members do not produce or play to their potential, they are benched. Why


should referees be allowed to have off nights? Obviously, they must deal with a lot of criticism, but if one has been attending recent QUAA match-ups, one knows that most of it is well deserved. All of this puts in serious doubt the integrity and fairness of the CIAU rankings.



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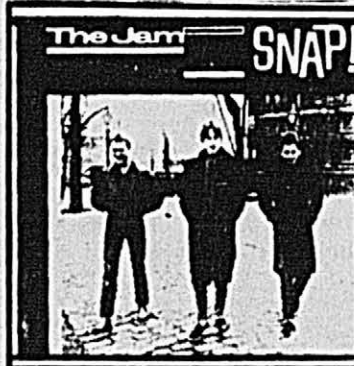
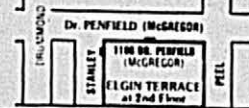
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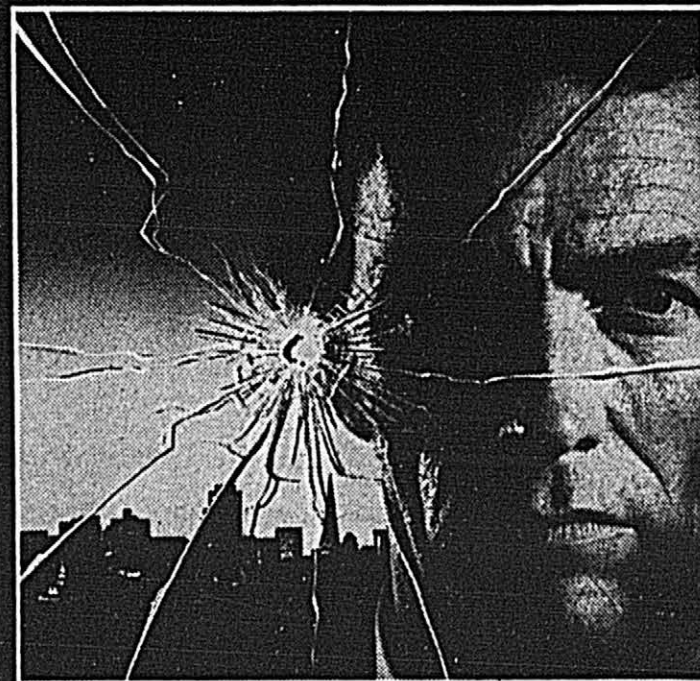
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No controls on animal deaths

by Peter Monette
and Mark Smith

"You are uninformed of the actual conditions and practices in biomedical research labs today. You seem to have attitudes developed through the fallacious propaganda of anti-vivisectionists who search ghoulishly...for horrible examples with which to excoriate the sensitivities of the public. I find it very difficult to understand how someone... can look upon biomedical research as 'a million dollar business' without recognition that its entire purpose is for the betterment of mankind..." T.S. Grafton, Executive Director of the U.S. National Society for Medical Research

Approximately "1000 dogs, 2000 cats, and thousands of rodents and rabbits" will be experimentally utilised by researchers and students at McGill this year, according to Dr. R.H. Latt, the university's Animal Care Officer.

This is only a small fraction of the four million animals that are used annually for experimental purposes by Canadian universities, government departments and pharmaceutical companies.

McGill and other biomedical research institutions in Canada are basically self-regulatory. They follow guidelines for animal research which are created and controlled by their own scientific community.

Researchers are nominally required to follow the "Guide to Experimental Use of Animals" published by the Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC). The CCAC consists of 50 members from 14 agencies and is the only official animal research regulatory agency. Forty-eight of the 50 CCAC members are actively involved in animal research themselves.

This raises the question of conflict of interest in the regulation of animal ex-

perimentation in Canada. More importantly, it introduces the question of whether the world-wide scientific community is guilty of criminal, self-serving overuse of the animal resources available to them.

The CCAC guidebook discusses experimental procedures but emphasises that the greatest part of the responsibility for animal care is "based on the control from within the institution exercised by the scientists themselves." Certain biomedical experiments at McGill have been in violation of CCAC standards,

but are in no way illegal. No vivisectionist has ever been charged in Canada for any form of animal research. As such, there is no real, effective regulating body for scientific experimentation in Canada. The situation is similar elsewhere in the world. Because of this, animal research scientists have often been accused of exploiting the lack of controls for personal gain.

A few years ago, Dr. A.V. Allen, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, said "few persons seem to realise that vivisection is a business. Men enter this business for the same reason they enter any business: to make money and to further their own interests."

A Canadian criticism of animal research comes from Anne Doncaster in her book *Experiments on Animals*. She states, "I can only conclude that the CCAC, is not so much concerned with protecting laboratory animals as with guaranteeing that the researchers can continue without fear of legal or public interferences."

Cruel, trivial or repetitive

Two Montreal groups, La Société Québécoise pour la Défense des Animaux (SQDA) and the Mobilization for Animals Coalition (MAC), are opposed to nearly all forms of animal experiments. They claim that most of

these experiments are either "cruel, trivial, or repetitive." On the subject of needless repetition, Dr. F. Lubrina, chairperson of the SQDA, says, "researchers would find that similar experiments are being done all over the world, in Toronto or London or Paris or New York or Moscow."

The commonly-held view of the scientific community was expressed by a McGill psychologist presently working on rats, who refused to give his name. "The development of all medical or psychological procedures has involved the use of animals," the researcher said.

This statement typifies the scientific establishment's belief that more money means more animals which automatically means more success.

Not successful

An example of this is the billions of dollars spent on cancer research on animals. Progress in the fight against cancer has not been very successful. Opponents of this expenditure contend there is little relation between artificially induced cancers in animals and human cancers which develop spontaneously as a result of environmental, psychological and genetic factors.

This is part of a major complaint with the present medical establishment; the

underlying philosophy is one of searching for cures to diseases after they have happened, rather than emphasizing preventive medicine.

These cures usually need to be extensively tested on animals before they are applied to humans. Because animals are not physiologically identical to humans, these tests are not always valid and have been mistaken more than once. For example, one unfortunate misapplication was that of thalidomide and the syn-

thetic estrogen, DES, to humans during the sixties and early seventies.

Economic factors contribute to the overuse of animal experimentation, say anti-vivisectionists. A large, thriving business has been founded on the animal research establishment.

Lucrative

Scientists find animal costs a convenient way to utilize all of their grant money; if it is not all spent, the grant will decrease in the following year. The animal catchers make a profit selling stray dogs and cats to the universities. According to Latt, cats sell for about thirty dollars and dogs for fifty. Cage and food manufacturers also have a lucrative interest in the continuation of animal research.

The animal breeders make an impressive profit. The Charles River breeding company has made annual profits as high as \$50 million dollars, says Hans Ruesch in his book *Naked Empress*.

McGill buys all its rodents and primates from Charles River, said Latt. A Rhesus monkey from the company costs approximately \$1,000. These monkeys are trapped in Asia by the company. Their sales continue although they are on the endangered species list and their export is banned by India and Bangladesh, says Dr. Peter Singer in his book, *Animal Liberation*.

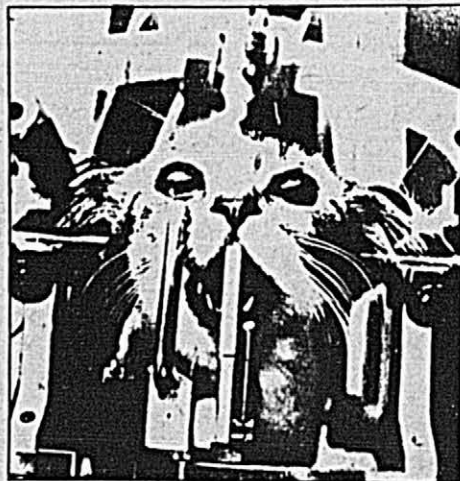
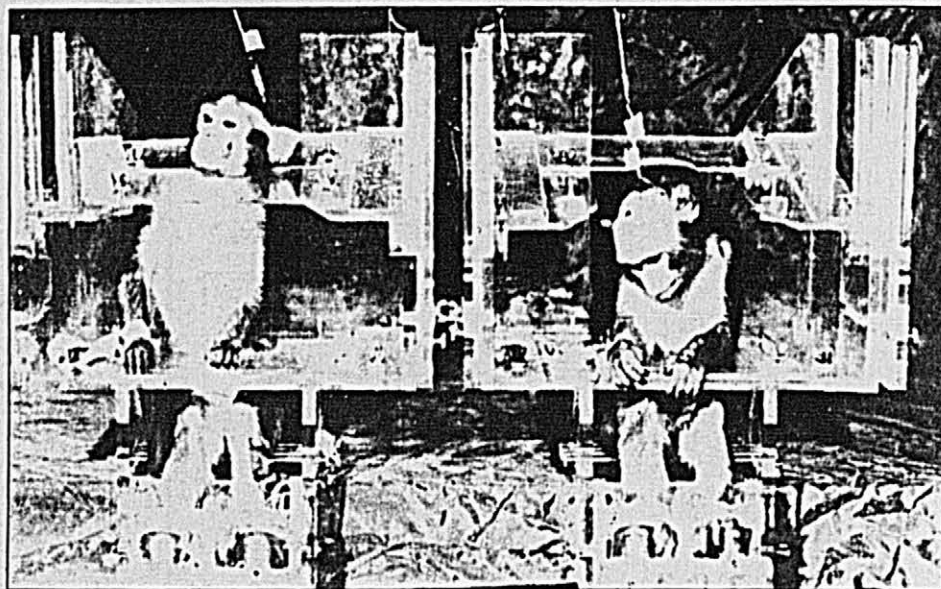
McGill experiments

The following experiments have been carried out at McGill university:

One experiment documented in the *Canadian Journal of Surgery* (Vol.24, No.6, 1981) studied "the cause of ulcers in restrained rats". The McGill team of researchers starved, vagotomized, implanted gastric balloons, restrained and then partially submerged the rats in cold water for 18 hours. This was in violation of the CCAC guideline regarding exposure of animals to "extreme temperatures."

The result: the researchers conceded that, despite the extensive experimentation, "the cause of ulcers in restrained rats is unknown." According to Doncaster, the question remains a mystery even though there is an enormous amount of research on the subject dating back to 1940.

•Another McGill experiment found in the *Journal of Neurophysiology* (Vol.42, No.5, Sept.1979) describes the crushing of all the nerves in the hands of five ba-



boons (an endangered species), with inconclusive results.

•*Vision Research* (Vol.20, 865-881, 1980) describes a McGill experiment, funded partially by the Canadian Defense Research Board, involving the use of three cats rendered immobile in a stereotaxic frame. Acrylic implants were fashioned surgically onto their skulls in order to grip anchor bolts which eliminated any movement.

The researchers stated in their introduction that previous research into rapid eye movements had demonstrated similar results in monkey and man, but felt that "...in (the) cat the situation may be different". They decided it was worthwhile to "reinvestigate possible differences...in the alert chronic cat."

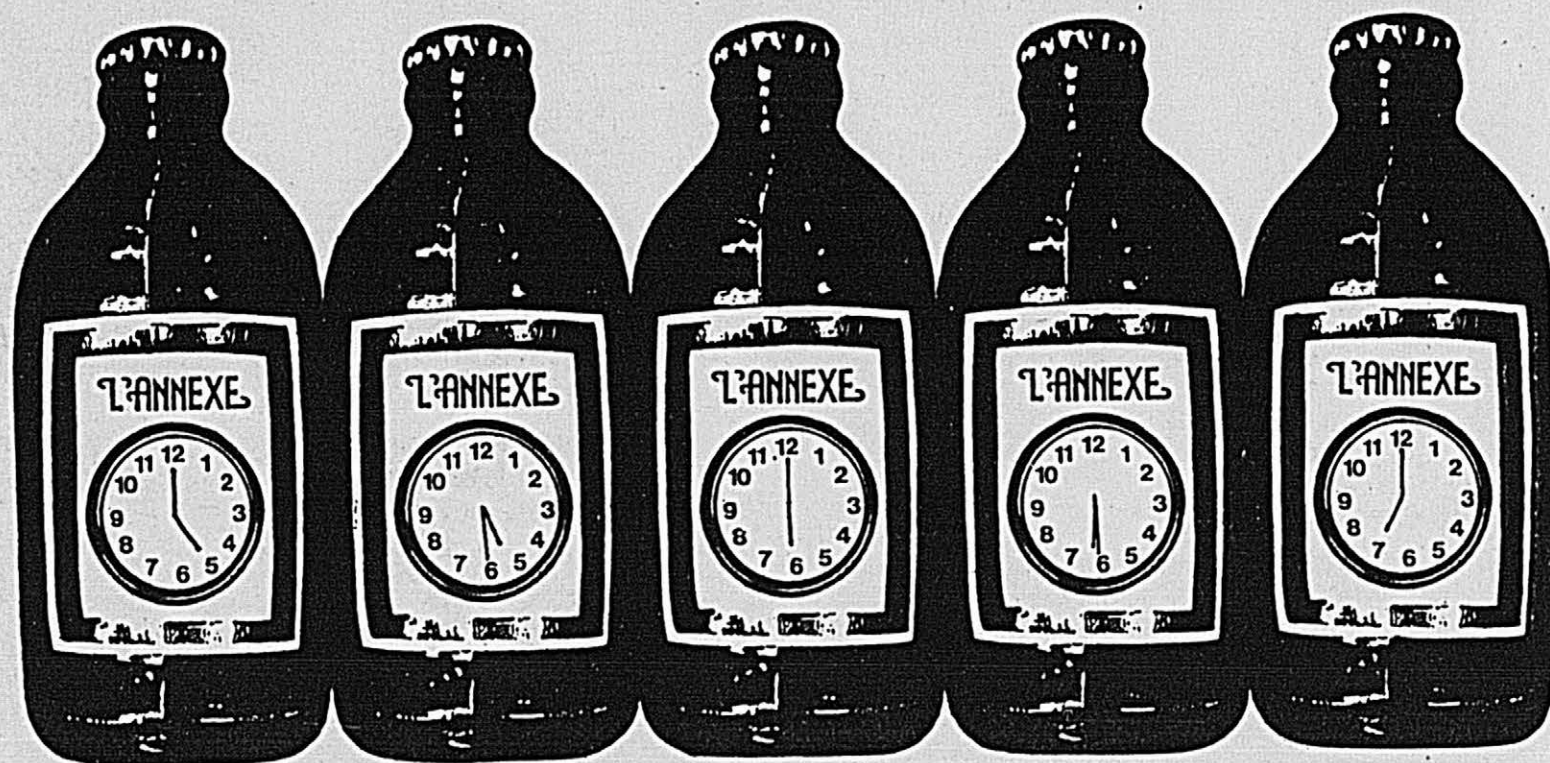
Alternatives

Dr. Lubrina of SQDA contends that we have the capability to develop and implement alternatives to animal experiments. He mentions mathematical and computer modeling, cultures of unicellular systems, physio-chemical techniques, tissue cultures, and clinical and epidemiological studies. He also cites other methods for teaching medicine and science, such as the use of "films, models, diagrams, cadavers and other demonstrative techniques." Implementation of these alternatives in the place of animal experimentation would greatly reduce the destruction of life.

Those who oppose animal experimentation question the rationale of the continued exploitation of millions of animals by the scientific community. They ask whether the suffering and death of so many "lower" species is really essential to scientific progress.

The nineteenth century philosopher Jeremy Bentham succinctly stated: "The question is not, can they reason? Nor, can they talk? But, can they suffer?"

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